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Japan

Nishihiro Leaves for FSX Talks in U.S.

OW2303044589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 KYODO—Vice Minister of Defense Seiichi Nishihiro left for the United States on Thursday to discuss a Japan-U.S. project to develop and produce a support fighter for Japan, codenamed FSX.

Nishihiro will stay in Washington through Sunday and meet with Secretary of State James Baker and Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney.

Spokesman Says FSX Accord Vital to 'Alliance'

OW2303103889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 KYODO—A Japanese Foreign Ministry official on Thursday called the bogged-down U.S.-Japan Plan to jointly develop a new jet fighter based on the F-16 "vital to our security alliance with the United States" and said Japan expects U.S. President George Bush to implement the bilateral project "as agreed upon."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe was otherwise tight-lipped on Japan's concrete response to "clarifications" that Bush said must be resolved before giving his final go-ahead to the project to jointly develop the FSX, Japan's next generation support fighter.

"This is not a matter of commercial trade actions—it is a matter we regard as very vital for maintaining our security alliance with the United States," Watanabe told foreign correspondents in downplaying Japanese acquisition of U.S. aircraft technology through the project.

While refusing to disclose details of a meeting Tuesday of Bush's four top deputies with Japanese Ambassador to Washington Nobuo Matsunaga, Watanabe said Japan's understanding of the U.S. position is that Bush wishes to implement what was agreed upon by the two governments."

But he noted "adjustments taking place in the (U.S.) Government in view of certain quarters in the Congress," a reference to strong opposition from some legislators who call the deal a technology giveaway.

Watanabe said that "at this moment" it remains in the interest of the Japanese Government to stand by the agreement, but he acknowledged that some Japanese are calling for the deal to be scrapped in favor of solo development and production.

On White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater's comments Tuesday that the U.S. is waiting for Japan to review "options" put forth by the U.S., Watanabe said, "We wonder whether the expression 'options' might express what is happening now."

"It looks like they're waiting for some kind of similar explanation of our views to them," he said.

Queried on the Japanese Government's decision to dispatch Vice Minister of Defence Seiichi Nishihiro to Washington on Thursday, Watanabe said Nishihiro is making the journey "to explain our views" and not to "negotiate."

"The agreement is intact and will remain intact—that is the view shared by both governments at this point," Watanabe stressed.

The spokesman refused to comment when asked if Japan would agree to the "memorandum of understanding" signed last November being left "intact" while amendments are tacked on to it in some form.

He also removed himself from speculating as to whether the government-to-government accord could remain as concluded while the changes desired by the U.S. are implemented at the company-to-company level.

Uno Repeats Call for Gorbachev Visit

OW2303054289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday renewed a call for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Japan to promote talks on the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty.

Uno, speaking at a session of the House of Representatives Cabinet Committee, referred to a Japan-Soviet working group session on Tuesday and said such an important issue as a peace treaty must be discussed by the top leaders of the two countries.

Japan has long asked for a Gorbachev visit, noting that no top Kremlin leader has ever visited Japan.

Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama of Japan and Igor Rogachev of the Soviet Union held over six hours of talks here on narrowing their differences on Japan's call for the return of four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

The talks themselves represent a certain amount of progress in Japan-Soviet relationships, Uno said.

Meanwhile, Uno asked the lower house to allow South Korean President No Tae-u to address it when he visits Japan as a state guest in late May.

Japan and South Korea, which both stand on a basis of democracy, need to promote exchanges at the level of parliament, he said.

USSR Proposes Trans-Siberian Cable Project
OW2203134689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT
22 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO—The Soviet Union has asked Japan to join a project to lay a Trans-Siberian cable linking Japan and Europe, informed sources said Wednesday.

The project was proposed jointly to the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry and to Kokusai Denshin Denwa Kaisha (KDD), Japan's international telecommunications giant, the sources said.

Moscow is seeking telecommunications companies in Japan and in Europe to provide funds and technology for the project, the sources said.

They said Britain has shown interest in the proposal in view of an anticipated growth in demand for international telecommunication links between Japan and Europe.

The project calls for the laying of a submarine cable with a 15,000-circuit capacity under the Sea of Japan.

A communication satellite over the equator is currently used for telecommunications between Japan and Europe.

The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry said it is up to KDD whether to participate in the Soviet project, the sources said.

Expert Briefs Takeshita on Sakhalin Koreans
OW2303064589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 KYODO—An advocate of a proposed joint Japan-South Korean parliamentary mission to the Soviet Far East island of Sakhalin met Thursday with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and discussed Japanese efforts to enable Koreans living there to visit their South Korean relatives.

Takashi Hasegawa, a former justice minister and leader of an interparty parliamentary group on the issue, said he reported to Takeshita on the outcome of his recent trip to Seoul, where his group met with South Korean legislators on the Sakhalin Korean issue.

The two groups agreed last Saturday [18 March] to organize a joint delegation to Sakhalin, a former Japanese territory north of Hokkaido, to examine the situation of the estimated 35,000 Soviet Koreans living there, some of whom reportedly desire repatriation to South Korea.

Most of the Koreans living on the elongated island are either those forcibly relocated there between 1910 and 1945 by Japanese colonists as miners and laborers, or their descendants.

The topic is expected to come up during South Korean President No Tae-u's visit to Japan in May. As a prelude, the Japanese Foreign Ministry filed a request Wednesday with visiting Soviet official Lyudvig Chizhov that Moscow promote the reunion of Koreans living in Sakhalin with their relatives in South Korea.

The ministry also requested that South Koreans be allowed to travel to Sakhalin to visit their kin, even though Moscow and Seoul do not maintain diplomatic ties, and proposed a meeting of Red Cross officials from the three concerned countries to discuss the issue.

A total of 134 Sakhalin Koreans were given exit permits to visit South Korean relatives in 1988, compared with less than half that number in 1987 and only a few in 1986, Foreign Ministry officials said. The Japanese Government, which funds the visits, expects the number to increase even further in the coming years.

Some 80 of the Soviet Koreans traveled to South Korea via Japan for temporary visits, with two staying on in South Korea as permanent residents, officials said. The remainder met their relatives in Japan and returned to Sakhalin, they said.

Government To Unveil New North Korea Position
OW2303111789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 (KYODO)—The Japanese Government will officially unveil a new position for improving relations with North Korea at a House of Representatives plenary session on March 30, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said.

Uno declined to give details of the new policy toward North Korea, with which Japan maintains no diplomatic ties.

Uno, replying to an opposition questioner at the House's cabinet committee session, said Japan no longer takes hostile attitude toward Pyongyang.

The foreign minister renewed Japan's call for Pyongyang to release two Japanese seamen detained since November 1983 on espionage charges.

Japan thinks conciliation between the two Koreas is essential for Asia, he said.

Now is the time for Japan to clarify what it thinks of North Korea, reflecting on 36 years of its colonial rule of the peninsula, the foreign minister. [sentence as received]

Uno also said Japan should not hurt the feelings of South Korea before South Korean President No Tae U's scheduled visit to Tokyo in late May, indicating that the Japanese Government would take Seoul's position into account in announcing the new policy toward North Korea.

Osaka, Pusan Customs Officials Sign Accord
*OW2303050489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT
23 Mar 89*

[Text] Osaka, March 23 KYODO—Customs officials in Osaka signed an agreement with their counterparts from Pusan, South Korea, on Thursday to promote personnel exchanges and cooperate in dealing with problems such as smuggling.

About 40 percent of cargo leaving Osaka is bound for Pusan, which is the biggest commercial port in South Korea.

A record 379,000 people traveled between the two ports last year, according to officials in Osaka.

The agreement, the first between a Japanese port and a foreign port, was proposed by South Korean officials during a meeting in Tokyo in December called to discuss customs matters.

International Cooperation Body Created
*OW2203055989 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 0300 GMT 19 Mar 89*

[Text] The Japan International Cooperation Organization, which has been established with capital invested by private enterprises and the government, is about to commence business in Asia and Central America in April. The organization's capital is expected to amount to 6 billion yen. Of this, major enterprises affiliated with the Federation of Economic Organizations will invest 4 billion yen and the remaining 2 billion yen will be secured from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Major schemes envisaged by the organization are to make investments in such projects as the construction of pulp paper plants and hotels, including mining development in developing countries, which Japanese companies participate in. In addition, the organization plans to invest in joint ventures and arrange loans. The Philippines, China, Brazil, and Argentina are surfacing as nations where investment projects may be undertaken. In particular, the organization plans to promote investments, industrial development, technological transfer, and job creation in developing countries where it is difficult for private enterprises to do so.

Komeito Leader Demands Cabinet Resignation
*OW2303113889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT
23 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 23 (KYODO)—Komeito Chairman Junya Yano on Thursday demanded the mass resignation of the cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, and renewed his call for establishing an opposition caretaker government to supervise a general election.

The leader of the No. 2 opposition party, speaking at a news conference at the Japan National Press Club, said that the Takeshita cabinet has lost public trust.

Recent mass media polls show the public approval ratings for the cabinet fell to below the 20 percent level because of mounting public distrust in politicians in the wake of the spreading Recruit bribery scandal and the 3 percent consumption tax, which will be imposed on almost all goods and services effective April 1.

Yano said his party does not at this moment demand a dissolution of the House of Representatives but insists on the resignation of the entire cabinet.

Four opposition parties—the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Socialist Democratic Party (Shaminren)—should form a caretaker cabinet which will dissolve the lower house to oversee a snap general election, Yano said.

He said his party will continue calling for former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's testimony before the Diet about his suspected role in the Recruit scandal.

"April will be a grave month for the Takeshita cabinet. There will be confusion over the consumption tax. Prosecutors' investigations will spread to politicians," Yano said.

"If the government fails to pass the Fiscal 1989 state budget through the Diet by April 20, it will be forced to compile a supplementary budget for a 50-day stopgap budget," he said.

Yano said if the ruling Liberal Democratic Party tries to ram the fiscal 1989 budget at the Diet, the resignation of the Takeshita cabinet and the dissolution of the lower house will be inevitable.

The Komeito chairman said if the Takeshita cabinet can survive the April showdown, it will be a defeat for the opposition.

The JSP, Komeito, and the DSP should shelve their differences over basic policies on the Japan-U.S. security treaty, the Self-Defense Forces, nuclear power stations and South Korea, and instead should establish the caretaker cabinet, Yano said.

Yano said the caretaker cabinet would aim at conducting a thorough investigation into the Recruit scandal, implementation of political reforms and the abolition of the consumption tax.

Komeito will continue efforts to reach agreement on basic policies with the JSP and the DSP to form a coalition government, he said.

Yano denied having anything to do with another stock scandal involving Meidenko Co. and said neither he himself nor members of his family or his secretaries had received stocks, donations or any favor from the company.

GNP Grows 3 Percent in 1988 4th Quarter
*OW2003231689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT
17 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 KYODO—Japan's gross national product (GNP) grew at an annual rate of 3.0 percent in the fourth quarter of calendar 1988 (October-December) allowing for seasonal variations, the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Friday.

The 3.0 percent annualized growth, which translates into a 0.7 percent growth on a quarter-on-quarter basis, contrasted with a 9.5 percent annualized growth in the July-September quarter, EPA officials said.

However, GNP at 366.5 trillion yen grew a nominal 6.1 percent in the whole of calendar 1988 and represented a 5.7 percent growth after seasonal adjustments, the biggest since 1973 when it posted a real 7.9 percent growth, they said.

The annual 5.7 percent growth in 1988 consisted of 7.6 percent growth in domestic demand and a 1.9 shrinkage of external demand, or exports, showing a steady economic expansion relying on domestic demand, they said.

Personal consumption and private capital spending contributed greatly to the 1988 economic growth, with the former showing a 5.0 percent annual rise and the latter a 15.9 percent jump.

The 15.9 percent rise in corporate plant and equipment investment was nearly comparable to a 19.8 percent growth in the boom year of 1970, they said.

Despite the ongoing economic expansion, the GNP deflator, an indicator measuring inflation, recorded only a 0.4 percent year-on-year rise in 1988 due mainly to the influx of low-priced goods stemming from the yen's appreciation, the officials said.

Per-capita GNP increased 18.8 percent in 1988 from the previous month to 23,358 dollars, exceeding the corresponding figure for the United States (19,760 dollars) for the second consecutive year. The calculations were based on the assumption that the exchange rate would average 144.62 yen against the dollar in 1987 and 128.15 yen in 1988, they said.

Commenting on the GNP figures, EPA Vice Minister Takao Akabane said, "Although the Japanese economy took a somewhat zigzagging course, it was confirmed that 1988 was a good year for Japan's economy."

Akabane also said the growth rate for the October-December period was lower than expected but that no significant change had been seen in Japan's economic performance.

Personal consumption showed no change in the fourth quarter, compared with a 1.4 percent quarter-on-quarter growth in the July-September period, while private-sector capital spending scored a steady 3.0 percent quarterly growth, the officials said.

The slowdown of personal consumption was attributed to less spending on luxuries, education, entertainment and housing repairs, especially, by nonsalaried families, they said.

The officials suggested that consumers' behavior might have been affected by the "self-restraint" phenomenon during the long illness of the late Emperor Hirohito and the slowdown in the runaway appreciation of stock and land prices.

External demand contributed neither positively nor negatively to the 0.7 percent quarter-on-quarter GNP growth in the fourth quarter, they said.

Akabane said personal consumption that slowed down in the October-December quarter would recover in the following quarter according to the latest statistics on household income and spending.

The top economic planner said, "I am confident that Japan's economy will achieve the government's target of a 4.9 percent growth for fiscal 1988 ending March 31."

The calculations showed that if GNP grew a real 1.43 percent in the January-March quarter on a quarter-on-quarter basis, the target would be achieved, the officials said.

Akabane, however, suggested that the introduction of a 3 percent consumption tax on April 1 may bring about irregular effects on consumers' behavior.

Consumers showed their reluctance to buy cars, high-priced electric appliances and other costly items before the introduction of the consumption tax, which will replace their commodity taxes whose rates are higher than 3 percent, they added.

Mongolia

Foreign Minister To Visit PRC in March
*OW2203135989 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] Foreign Minister of Mongolia, Mr Gombosuren is to pay an official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. The visit is to start on coming (?30) March.

Gains in PRC Cultural Relations Explained
OW230301598 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Hashbat, head of the MPR (Mongolian People's Republic) Foreign Ministry Culture Department, speaks on MPR-PRC relations]

[Text] [Hashbat in Mongolian, fading into English translation] The relations between Mongolia and China are based on the principles of sovereignty and fraternal integrity. In other words, being in accordance with the 1960 treaty of friendship and mutual assistance.

This line of cooperation was approved at the party's 19th Congress in 1986. The Chinese party also expressed its readiness to develop good relations with Mongolia on the same principles. During the last few years, considerable gains were made in promoting relations between the two countries. Both sides have exchanged parliamentary delegations, and a number of other associations, such as trade unions, organizations of people's friendship, have resumed their contacts. Bilateral trade and developing on long time bases; cooperation in science and technology have been revived and researchers have begun exchanging experiences on complete programs and conclude [as received] plans on cooperation.

Cooperation involving in culture [as heard], namely exchanges of different art groups and exhibitions, take place in education, exchange of students, scholars, and exchange of sport teams became more frequent. Recently, a new cooperation plan from 1989-1990 has been signed. Mongolia and China have agreed to promote direct cooperation between certain towns, provinces, and organizations.

Steps are being undertaken to revive relations between the two parties. The relations between [words indistinct] have become more regular. Deputy foreign ministers of the two countries exchanged visits and exchanged views on different aspects of bilateral relations in international affairs. During the meeting, a treaty on regulating issues on the frontier zone and a consular convention were adopted.

In the last years, foreign ministers of the two states met during the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. Soon, Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren is to make an official visit to China. This visit is expected to become an important step towards further developing and strengthening the Sino-Mongolian relations.

Sodnom Greets SFRY's Markovic on Election
OW2203143689 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom has congratulated Ante Markovic on his election as chairman of the Federated Executive Veche [council] of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY].

Mr Sodnom wished Mr Markovic good health, happiness, and great successes in his activity directed at renewing socialism in Yugoslavia, in the spirit of the [word indistinct] policy of the Union of Yugoslav Communists.

Sodnom Meets With Writers, Journalists
OW2103004989 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1701 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 20 (OANA-MONTSAME)—A meeting was held here on March 18, with the participation of D. Sodnom, MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Council of Ministers, with writers and journalists.

The Mongolian prime minister answered in detail to questions of writers and journalists concerning the country's economic potential and the course of restructuring and economic renewal.

The meeting was also attended by T. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials.

Economist Warns Inflation 'Unavoidable'
OW2103121889 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1450 GMT 16 Mar 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Mar (MONTSAME)—Y. Yunden, MONTSAME commentator, writes:

In recent years it has been observed that the income of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] population clearly exceeds the supply capability of the retail trade and paid services. If this situation continues in the future, inflation in the country will be unavoidable. This is the view of Orossoo, chief of a department of the MPR Institute of Economics.

For many years there has been a tendency toward disparity between the people's income from main sources (wages, pension, and allowances) and the supply capability of the domestic market and the volume of paid services, with wages lagging behind. Therefore, a considerable part of the people's expenses for essential commodities and services is paid for with their savings from banks and other sources, such as unearned income and interest on loans provided by individuals or groups of individuals. For example, from 1983-87 the average annual savings deposited in individual bank accounts was 70 million tugriks less than the withdrawals made from these accounts. However, in the last two years, due to the inability of the domestic market to meet people's demand for essential consumer goods and paid services, cash reserves at the people's disposal increased by an average 44 million tugriks. From 1983-87, this "dead" capital at the people's disposal increased from 5 to 100.8 million tugriks. Only in 1985 this figure decreased by 13.5 million tugriks.

Meanwhile, as the UNEN 15 March issue reports, according to the figures of the first 3 years of the eighth Mongolian 5-year plan period, income of the MPR population increased by 14 percent as wages, pensions, and allowances grew.

Obviously, this happened as a result of the wide introduction of economic accountability, the lease system, and the development of individual labor activity and cooperatives. In this situation, the threat of inflation is becoming increasingly obvious. The Mongolian economist sees the solution of this situation in the comprehensive deepening of money exchange relations and ensuring the interrelationship between the plan and market relations in all spheres of the country's economy. Orosoo believes that, to achieve this, it is necessary first of all to drastically improve the supply of consumer goods to the market, and to achieve an optimum interrelationship between the people's income and market supply.

North Korea

Daily Analyzes 'Team Spirit' Demonstrations
SK2303050389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 23 Mar 89

["Natural Resistance"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Thursday comments on the fighting against the "Team Spirit 89" joint military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet group which is gaining in scope in South Korea.

The news analyst says:

About 300 students of Choson University in Kwangju on March 20 raided police booths, shouting "Opposition to the 'Team Spirit' exercises barring the reunification of North and South." On March 18, some 300 people in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, thronged to the firing range of the U.S. Airforce and held anti-U.S. protests, shouting "Stop to murderous firing of GI's."

The South Korean people and students denounce the "Team Spirit" military exercises, branding them as criminal acts disturbing North-South dialogue, aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula and exposing the Korean nation to the danger of nuclear war.

This is a just voice reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire nation for peace and reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors claim that they remain in South Korea at the request of the South Korean people and that they hold the "Team Spirit" to protect somebody.

But, their aggressive nature has been stripped naked by the undaunted struggle of the people for the U.S. troop pullout and stop to the military maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists must lend an ear to the just voice of the South Korean people, immediately stop the criminal "Team Spirit 89" and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

Organizations in Japan Protest 'Team Spirit'
SK2303100589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—Koreans under the influence of "the South Korean Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") protested the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to the Korean newspaper published in Japan "MINJOK SIBO".

The "South Korean Youth League in Japan" ("Hanchongdong") and the "Union of South Korean Students in Japan" ("Hanhakdong"), "Mindan"-lining organizations, carried out street propaganda denouncing the joint maneuvers some time ago in front of Ueno railway station in Tokyo.

Their members told the Japanese passers-by that the "Team Spirit 89" joint exercises must be stopped at once, exposing their dangerous and aggressive nature.

"Mindan"-lining compatriots of Kanto and Kansai Districts are continuously holding meetings condemning the "Team Spirit 89".

Meanwhile, "Mindan"-lining personages are conducting a brisk propaganda among Japanese people rousing them to struggle against the criminal joint military exercises.

Foreign Media Denounce 'Team Spirit'

Cuban Paper Cited
SK2303044589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Havana March 21 (KCNA)—The Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to the March 21 issue of the Cuban paper GRANMA.

Exposing the aggressive nature and purpose of the "Team Spirit 89," the statement says:

Cuba which is faithful to the principle of friendship and solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea merges its voice with the loud voices ringing out from all parts of the world against the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises and resolutely supports the sincere efforts of the DPRK to resolve the question of national reunification by peaceful means.

Cuba welcomes the proposal for the convocation of North-South high-level political and military talks and calls upon the international community and the governments of all countries to continually demand that the U.S. Administration and the South Korean "regime" put an immediate end to the presence of foreign troops and other factors that cause the tension and political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

Radio, Papers Comment

SK2203221489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 22 Mar 89*

["Test Nuclear War Against DPRK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA)*—Mass media of various countries denounced the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Radio Cuba noted in a commentary that the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises, in which the ground, naval and air forces more than 200,000 strong are mobilized, are a preliminary war and a test nuclear war against the DPRK and a provocative military rehearsal threatening the reunification and peace of Korea.

Saying that the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is the basic factor of aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and obstructing the reunification of Korea, the commentary pointed out that over 40,000 U.S. troops and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea pose a grave menace to peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO pointed out in a commentary that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are evidently a war game for mounting a pre-emptive nuclear attack on the DPRK.

Another Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA in a commentary noted that the United States and the South Korean authorities started the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises for the 14th time and through this "dangerous game" the United States schemes to launch a large-scale military provocation to realize its aggressive design on the whole of Korea.

South 'Battleships' Accused of Infiltrating

SK2303050989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 23 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)*—The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation, infiltrating two battleships deep into the territorial waters in the West Sea of Korea between 04:15 [1915 GMT] and 04:30 [1930 GMT] today.

At dawn the two battleships of the South Korean puppet navy made an illegal intrusion deep into the territorial waters off Tungsangot on the West Sea by stealth in a premeditated manner under the cover of darkness.

They fled south in haste when patrol crafts of the Navy of the Korean People's Army sallied forth.

This military provocation committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets while staging the adventurous "Team Spirit 89" joint maneuvers in the full-fledged stage with the introduction of numerous aggression troops and nuclear combat equipment from abroad into South Korea, clearly shows how feverishly they are running about in their new war provocation moves against the northern half of the republic.

They should act with discretion, looking straight at the acute situation created on the Korean peninsula.

Writers Council To Meet South Side at Panmunjom

SK2303110589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 23 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)*—The South Korean Council of Writers of National Literature decided to send a five-member delegation to a preliminary contact between delegates of North and South to arrange a meeting of Korean writers in the North, the South and overseas scheduled in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on March 27, in reply to the open letter of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union dated March 16 addressed to the council, according to a report.

The preparatory committee for the promotion of North-South writers talks of the South Korean Council of Writers of National Literature made public this decision at a press conference on March 22 and announced that the South side's delegation is composed of poets, a novelist and a critic with poet Ko Un as the head.

It also said that it requested cooperation of the "Ministry of Culture and Information," the "unification board" and the U.S. Embassy in Seoul for a smooth holding of the preliminary contact.

'Wholesale' Suppression in South Alleged

Use of Arms Denounced

SK2303045789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 23 Mar 89*

["Fascist Rampage To Totally Stifle Democratic Forces"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)*—The chief of the puppet police headquarters cried on March 22 that "leftist forces" and "underground organisations" must be ferreted out and strong "counteraction" be taken

against demonstrations, because various forms of demonstrations and labour disputes are foreseen to grow, upon the indefinite postponement of the "interim appraisal" by the traitor No Tae-u, according to a report.

He was speaking at the meeting of the chiefs of the puppet city and provincial police bureaus.

He openly ordered the police to use weapons according to the "law on the fulfilment of police duties" in order to bar protests of students, workers and people of other strata.

This reckless repressive order has driven police throughout South Korea into a wholesale suppressive offensive to "prevent the flooding" of books lauding the church idea, hunt down the so-called "leftist organizations" and "totally block" the demonstrations of the people.

To let loose police in a frantic suppression with an order to use even weapons reveals the last-ditch efforts of the truculent military gangsters to maintain the tottering colonial fascist ruling system and prolong their dirty remaining days by rooting out all the factors obstructive to the maintenance of the military fascist dictatorship.

Trade Union Makes Statement

SK2203153089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA)*—A spokesman for the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea in a statement today vehemently denounces with surging national indignation the South Korean fascist clique for driving out heavily armed riot police to brutally suppress the bare-handed workers who rose against exploitation and oppression.

The No Tae-u clique's high-handed suppression of the struggle of Seoul Subway workers is an open challenge to the just demand of the South Korean workers for vital rights and democracy and a desperate attempt to block by force the daily growing labour movement and extend the shaking military fascist dictatorship, the statement says, and stresses:

The South Korean fascist clique should unconditionally and immediately release all the detainees including the illegally arrested Seoul subway workers and meet their just demand before being overthrown in face of the stronger protest of South Korean workers and people.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the entire workers in the northern half of Korea will always stand firm on the side of the fighting people of South Korea and send them class solidarity and compatriotic support.

Struggle 'Never Ceasing'

SK2203154489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA)*—The anti-"government" struggle of South Korean workers and students is never ceasing.

More than 2,000 workers of the Ulsan Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. held a rally on March 21, the 100th day of their strike, and sent an open letter protesting against the fascist clique's suppression to the puppet government and "Democratic Justice Party," etc.

In the letter they denounced the puppet clique for answering their just demand with fascist crackdown, instead of lending an ear to it, and said "The problems at the Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. can never be resolved with the meddling of government power alone."

Some 1,000 trade union members of the Seoul Subway Company who rose in the struggle for the right to existence entered into the third day of their all-night sit-in on March 20 demanding the release of all the detained trade union members.

They vowed to continue with the sit-in, declaring that they would not negotiate at all with the company side unless their demands are met.

The workers of the Electric Wire Company, Ltd. of the comprador Luckey Group, who went on an all-out strike from February 20 in demand of a graduated hike of severance pay and raise of bonuses, were striking for a whole month on end as of March 21.

Students of Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul who were staging a sit-in for 13 consecutive days demanding the freeze of registration fees and the democratization of campus management held a strong protest on March 20.

Some 400 students at Taejon College in Taejon on the same day demonstrated in demand of the opening to the public of the campus budgetary results, the freeze of registration fees and reinstatement of expelled students.

Daily Denounces Takeshita's Defense Remarks

SK2303044789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 23 Mar 89*

["Dangerous Mode of Thinking"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)*—Pyongyang-based papers comment on the utterances of Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita in his speech on March 19 that, as Japan's "efforts to increase defence capabilities greatly contribute to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, Japan should continuously increase its own defence capabilities."

The outcries of Takeshita that Japan should build up arms for "peace" are a militarist sophistry going against the global trend of disarmament and detente and a reversed mode of thinking, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

This reveals his intention to force Japan's will upon other countries and dominate them by force of arms; this is, in essence, a "policy of strength".

This stand of "strength" finds expression in his claim that Japan should increase her military capacities in order to play a "big role in world issues" as an "international state".

By the "international role" of Japan he meant that Japan, an "economic power", should emerge as a "military and political power" with the military capabilities commensurate with it and exercise not only economic but also military influence on the international arena.

"Japan's contribution to the world" means joining and cooperating in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' asian and global strategy for the present.

The Japanese ruling quarters' mode of thinking is the same as that of the warmaniacs who led Japan to disasters in the past.

Japan's arms buildup and war preparations pose as a big threat to global peace and independence and security of the Asian countries. They are also a grave factor harmful to peace in Japan and interests of the Japanese people.

The Japanese reactionaries overheated with the wild ambition of overseas aggression have an eye on the purses of the Japanese people today, but will force them to shed blood in battlefields tomorrow.

WPK Group Leaves for PRC; Lao Group Arrives
SK2203221789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT*
22 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA)—A delegation of the South Hwanghae provincial party committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by its Secretary Yi Pong-ho left here today for a visit to China.

A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Laos led by Vice-Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet arrived here today.

Health, Medical Pact Signed With CSSR
SK2303111789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT*
23 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation in health and medical science between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague on March 20.

It was signed by DPRK Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yul and Bohemian Minister of Health and Social Affairs Jaroslav Prokopec.

A 1988-1990 working plan for cooperation in health and medical science between the two governments was signed on the same day.

Daily Congratulates Pakistani People
SK2303100389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT*
23 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry articles on day of Pakistan.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Pakistani people on this day.

Noting that since independence the Pakistani people have made a great advance in the struggle to build a democratic and prosperous Pakistan, the article says:

The government set it as the goals of its basic policy to restore democracy, do away with poverty, starvation and illiteracy, etc. and is striving for their attainment.

A member nation of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Pakistani Government follows an independent foreign policy and develops friendly and cooperative relations with various countries.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of Korea and Pakistan are developing on good terms in the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the Pakistani Government and people in the efforts to build a new Pakistan, independent and democratic, and to carry out the seventh five-year plan.

The Korean people wish the Pakistani people greeting their national day greater success in the endeavours to build a prosperous new Pakistan in the future.

Celebration of Kim Chong-il's Birthday Continues
SK2303104189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT*
23 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—Foreign media reported articles on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Angolan television praised Comrade Kim Chong-il as a leader with outstanding and experienced leadership ability who has set an example worldwide in the revolution and construction. He is, indeed, a great lodestar in the era of chajusong which has risen in Korea, it said, and stressed:

The changes that have taken place in Korea thanks to his ideological and theoretical activities and wise leadership give confidence of victory to the peoples who are building a new society;

The ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar said:

The Korean people who are advancing under the leadership of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il, holding the great President Kim Il-song in high esteem as their leader, are a most dignified and proud people.

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il has ushered in a great heyday in all domains of the economy, culture, ideology and morality by successfully carrying into practice the great President Kim Il-song's plan of building a prosperous country.

Showing works of Comrade Kim Chong-il on its screen, the Guinean television said he has carried on energetic ideological and theoretical activities to make a great contribution to the development of revolutionary thought and theory.

The Malian paper L'ESSOR introduced the Korean mass gymnastic display which has developed under the energetic guidance of his excellency dear Kim Chong-il, saying he is wisely leading work in all domains.

The Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, the Nepalese papers AKHABAR and FULBARI, the Lebanese paper AL SHARQ and Bangladesh, Zambian and Ugandan papers and the Congolese, Zairese, Central African, Benin and Burkina Faso radios introduced the immortal revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-il and his noble communist virtues and popular traits.

*** South Army Official Looks at DPRK's Weapons**
41070066 Seoul KUKBANG KWA KISUL in Korean
Jan 89 pp 102-113

[Article by LTC Pak Song-kun, member of Intelligence Staff, Army Headquarters: "Weapons Systems of North Korea;" passages within slantlines in English]

[Excerpts] Considered a world military power as far as modern and older armament is concerned, North Korea possesses varied weapons systems ranging from outmoded, low-grade weapons to ultra-modern, high performance, sophisticated weapons. It manufactures domestically the majority of its weapons except for guided missiles, fighter aircraft, and so on; these are chiefly Soviet-made weapons systems like those used by a majority of communist states. North Korea will be indigenously producing T-72 tanks and, together with T-62 tanks, will be self-sufficient in armor in the nineties. Along with the acquisition of large warships, it will pursue the improvement of guided missile vessels and

the development of special vessels such as hovercraft. In addition, further imports of MiG-29's and increased tempo in the development of complex guided weapons are predicted.

The North Korean Army was formed by the Soviet occupation army with the advent of liberation in 1945. It was outfitted with Soviet-made weaponry, instigated the 25 June war and has developed and maintained Soviet weapons systems up to the present.

At the third plenum of the second party Central Committee held in Pyoro-ri in December 1950, North Korea examined the causes for military defeat within the first 6 months of the 25 June invasion of the South and identified as key problem areas the loss of control of the skies, outmoded equipment and lack of special warfare facilities. This analysis of the causes for defeat brought out the adoption of the Four Military Lines at the fifth plenum of the fourth party Central Committee in December 1962.¹

In addition, suspicions concerning the reliability of Soviet military assistance arose on the occasion of the Cuban incident of October 1962, resulting in subsequent reliance on the "self-defense principle of national defense."

With such a policy base as the above as its background, North Korea pursued a "total armed force modernization" military policy, procured or developed and manufactured weapons on a broad scale to obtain a self-sufficient warfare capability, and is now obtaining and maintaining a weapons system focused on the military strategy and tactics they are following.

Weapons System Development Policy

The fundamental direction of North Korea's weapons systems is placed on the "total armed force modernization" policy. North Korea's Kim Il-song presented the direction for arming the North Korean People's Armed Forces (KPA) [Korean People's Army] at the second meeting of party delegates held on 5 October 1966.

"...We must strongly fortify the KPA with modern weapons and combat materiel. We must employ all means to modernize the weapons and make them more powerful based on the successes of ultra-modern science and technology.... In modernizing the KPA and developing military science and technology, we must fully consider the reality of our country with its numerous mountains and lengthy coastline.... We must develop and introduce military science and technology in accordance with the reality of our country and correctly incorporate old style weapons along with modern weapons."²

Moreover, in January 1969, at the height of the Vietnam war, the fourth session of the fourth KPA party committee convened in North Korea with commanding officers of corps commander level and above and other key military

personnel in attendance. In his concluding address at the meeting, Kim Il-song enumerated the reasons for purging Kim Chang-pong, Ho Pong-hjak, Choe Kwan-tung, etc., stating that the staff of the minister of defense, Kim Chang-yong, ignored the experience of the 25 June war and stubbornly introduced modern materiel, procuring a much larger number of horizontal firing artillery than high trajectory howitzers which were more effective in the terrain of the Korean peninsula.

In addition, eagerly introducing supersonic aircraft, he opposed introduction of low-speed aircraft and even opposed inaugurating a light infantry unit for mountainous combat and to pierce the heart of the enemy in conjunction with lightening the weight of weaponry. In particular, he ignored the combination of conventional warfare with guerrilla warfare, which is a decisive guarantee for victory in war.³

Kim Il-song also instructed that ordnance favorable for surprise attack and quick strikes be introduced in conjunction with the overall modernization of conventional materiel and firepower enhancement.⁴

As enumerated above, North Korea has been relying on a military policy based on Kim Il-song's *chuche* idea, the so-called "autonomy in national defense" program to develop its weapons systems.

The direction of North Korea's basic policy for maintaining a weapons system can be summarized as follows.

First of all, it is the appropriate meld of high performance, modern weaponry with low performance weaponry. North Korea introduced ultra-modern MiG-29 fighters and utility vessels while at the same time procuring a large quantity of low performance AN-2 aircraft equipped with only rudimentary navigational apparatus, thereby utilizing a means of infiltration which presents a threat to the South Korean Army. This is a peculiar trend found solely in North Korea.

Second, it is the utilization of a weapons system appropriate for the particular terrain of the Korean peninsula. North Korea employs numerous guided missile vessels such as the Komar and Osa class made for coastal operations and is procuring various kinds of landing craft like the K-61, capable of short-range landing and attack.

Third is the utilization of a weapons system based on a strategy of surprise attack and quick strike. North Korea is procuring a force of AN-2 aircraft and submarines capable of stealthy infiltration for strike and assault. In addition, it employs large tanks and armored vehicles capable of carrying out lightning ground warfare.

Fourth is the development and production of an indigenous type of weapons system. With the exception of a portion of precision guided weapons, North Korea is self-sufficient in producing largely outmoded weapons

on its own. Its arms production imitates, by and large, Soviet and Chinese made weapons but they are remodeled and improved in conformance with North Korea's actual situation.

General Characteristics of the Weapons System Design Concept

Because North Korea's weapons systems basically fall under the scope of outmoded Soviet weapons systems, we intend to explore the nature of North Korea's weapons design through the Soviet weapons system design concept.

In this article, we will concentrate on a conceptual explanation rather than using data or statistical figures for technical analysis.

North Korea's general weapons system design concept, in a nutshell, requires the capability for complete dismantling and overhaul within a short period of time, which a large military force of limited technology can use, and which requires a minimum of special testing for field maintenance or for replacing constituent parts.⁵

North Korea's weapons systems are designed around a force of ordinary soldiers. In other words, they are designed so that a less accomplished soldier with minimal maintenance skill can easily use it. [passage omitted]

Armor

Inasmuch as the communist bloc, including North Korea and China, has been able to manufacture weapons with Soviet technological assistance, the Soviet Union monopolizes the development and production of armor and countries which produce armor on their own merely produce it under license or through imitation. Accordingly, it is no exaggeration to state that the design concept of Soviet armor matches the flow of the communist bloc in toto. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union's newly developed tank evinces a direction toward higher sophistication over tanks and accessories of the past and is based on simplified equipment maintenance. In contrast with human dynamic shortcomings such as cramped, noisy and uncomfortable interior, etc., Soviet-made tanks possess a most superior combat capability, such as pursuit, barrier negotiation, firepower, protection, and so on.

In addition, nearly all the ultra-modern tanks developed and manufactured in the Western bloc have gun turrets made of welded armor plate with a planed surface while the Soviet Union still makes a conventional style of pieced angular turret.

It is generally known that the Soviet Union developed and is using special armor plate but it is impossible to relate, in brief, which is superior vis-a-vis defensive strength: Western armor or Soviet armor. An article in

the May 1988 issue of *NEWSWEEK* magazine stated, "According to intelligence which the U.S. Department of Defense has obtained, the Soviet Union has developed a method of directly pouring and casting special armor for the interior space between the gun turret and the armor and has also developed /reactive armor/."

Beginning with the initial development of /laminated layers of ceramic armor/ developed in Great Britain in 1976, the Western bloc is manufacturing such a type of special armor but only the manufacturing of flat slabs has been possible to date.

In addition, in the fall of 1987, the U.S. Army test fired a 105 mm gun from an M1 tank and a TOW-2A with a new warhead at a T-72 tank made of /ceramic armor/ and /reactive armor/ but both were unable to pierce it.⁷

When considering the above limited technological intelligence, one concludes that the Soviet bloc is at a somewhat superior level in armor and fire power.

Warships

The majority of naval combat vessels which North Korea possesses are medium and small vessels under 1,700 tons. With the exception of one or two light destroyers, the majority are coastal combat vessels. North Korea possesses the capability of constructing its naval vessels, considered to be due to the introduction of construction technology obtained from the Soviet Union and China.

Inasmuch as North Korean naval vessels are medium and small types, it would be inappropriate to examine North Korea's naval vessels through the design concept of large Soviet vessels such as aircraft carriers and cruisers which are meant for oceanic operations. Thus, we intend to denote herein the facts concerning combat vessels which North Korea is developing and building on its own.

The fundamental objective of combat vessels is to carry out combat operations when necessary, within the necessary time frame, and at the necessary location. In order for them to fulfill such necessary conditions, combat vessels basically must possess the fighting power, maneuverability, continuous combat engagement capability and defensive power.

Combat capability is said to comprise armament for attacking the enemy or defending against enemy attack. Armament comprises guns, guided missiles, torpedoes, mines, and so, and the power to attack for combat vessels is measured by these.

Maneuverability denotes speed, seaworthiness, stability and convertibility. The speed of a naval vessel is determined by engine power and submerged hull configuration. Seaworthiness denotes the ability to sail safely without losing control of the ship even under severe

wave conditions. Stability signifies the ability of a warship to restore to normal attitude when rocked by an outside force. Convertibility signifies the ability of a naval vessel to change direction or speed rapidly.

Continuous combat engagement capability means the ability for a naval vessel to engage in operations at length which is controlled by storage capacity for ammunition, fuel and supplies.

Defense capability is the ability to reduce enemy attack effectiveness to a minimum which includes hull armor and compartmentation, fire prevention and water elimination facilities.⁸

The above equipage of combat vessels comprises some mutually conflicting relationships. For example, when making hull armor thick enough to strengthen protection, speed, on the contrary, is decreased. Thus, naval vessels must be designed to conform to their utility and objective specifications.

North Korea built light destroyers (FFL) in the beginning of the seventies, thereby demonstrating a considerably high level of hull configuration and welding technology. One light destroyer was a 1,600 ton antisubmarine, antiship combat vessel equipped with a helicopter deck for the first time with a double armored hull. The Najin class (1,250 ton) light destroyer is equipped with two Styx ship-to-ship guided missiles.

The main engine of the light destroyer is imported from abroad due to technological and reliability deficiencies.

North Korea possesses a large number of high speed ships as its main naval force; namely, guided missile vessels, torpedo boats, fire support vessels and high speed landing craft. Representative of these in 1974 are the Sohng class, resembling the /Komar/ class and the Soju class, resembling the Osa class.

For torpedo boats, they have the 145-ton /Shershen/ class, 20-ton P-4 class, 57-ton P-6 class, 49-ton Iwon class, 37-ton Sinhung class, etc., which were imported in large numbers from the Soviet Union since the beginning of the sixties and have been built indigenously since 1967. North Korea is able to build hulls, perform welding, block assembly, etc., on its own but relies, on the whole, on importing main engines, navigation equipment, electronics, on-board armament, and so.⁹

Among North Korea's combat vessels which present a major threat to us is the Chaho class fire support ship (PCFS). This vessel has been built indigenously since 1972 and is equipped with the North Korean-made 122 mm 30 load rocket (BM-11) as its main weapon. The North Korean Navy possesses 60 of these vessels. They were designed and built in-country based on the Soviet-made P-6 hull. The hull is made of steel and outfitted with two machine guns fore and aft.

North Korea will soon develop a medium size or larger destroyer, larger than the previous vessels they have, it will possess an antivessel, antiaircraft, antisubmarine capability; evidently to bolster up its combat capability on the high seas. It is predicted that they will improve high speed vessels centered around guided missile vessels and make a concerted effort in variation and sophistication of on-board weapons systems rather than hull and propulsion configuration. In addition, it is predicted that they will step up the pace in developing /hydrofoils/ and /hovercrafts/ to improve the combat effectiveness of small naval vessels.

One of the particular characteristics of the North Korean Navy is their possession of over 20 submarines. North Korea obtained several W class and R class submarines from the Soviet Union and China in the beginning of the sixties and has been building the R class on its own since 1975.

North Korea possesses 1950-type submarines with a submerged speed of 12.5 knots and surface speed of 17 knots, which is slow when compared with submarines of advanced countries with speeds of 20 knots submerged and even faster surface speeds.¹⁰

Accordingly, it is viewed that North Korea will pursue the course of improvement, concentrating on increasing the submerged speed of the R class submarine.

Fighter Aircraft

A fact to consider is that the majority of North Korea's main fighter aircraft were procured from the Soviet Union. Soviet fighters are divided into generations. The first generation is subsonic fighters up to the MiG-17 of the early fifties. The second generation comprises supersonic fighters such as the MiG-21, SU-7/9, etc., from the late fifties to the early sixties.

The third generation fighters are supersonic, high performance fighters like the SU-15, MiG-23, MiG-25, MiG-27, etc.¹¹

Succeeding the MiG-25 is a fourth generation of fighters such as the MiG-27, MiG-29, MiG-31. It is also said that a MiG-35 is presently under development as well.¹²

Soviet fighters are generally technologically inferior to Western fighters and the technological inferiority is pervasive, extending to the fuselage, engine and equipment.

Nevertheless, at the international air show held on 4-8 September in Panborough, England, the MiG-29 was judged equal in capability to the latest U.S. F-16 or F-18. It would be appropriate to consider that Soviet fighter technology has now reached the level of advanced Western countries.

The fact that the cruising speed and on-board equipment of Soviet fighters are deficient is related to the Soviet manpower utilization concept. The Soviet Union has traditionally not concentrated on defensive or long-range fighter attack operations but has focused on close air support (CAS) for individual objectives on the frontline rather than large-scale fighter ground attack.

With such a tactical concept as its basis, Soviet fighters of the past have possessed a short combat range and weak armament as well as weak communications and electronic equipment.

The load capacity of first generation Soviet fighters is under 30 percent while it is around 35 percent for the second generation, due to the relatively high fuselage weight. Fuselage fabrication methods have followed along structural lines of wing strut, rib and outer skin assembly. They exhibit the characteristics that wing struts converge to a triangular shape with ribs in the part joining the fuselage forming an interlaced structure supporting the mainframe in front and back.

Furthermore, they hardly use any cut outer plates, but rather use tensile steel plates in aircraft from the MiG-15 up to and including the MiG-21, thereby weighing on the heavy side.

In the third generation MiG-25, a large amount of titanium is used, apparently for the purpose of maintaining hardness at flights of Mach 3 rather than for lightness. Over 20 percent of the wings, engine, intakes, rear fuselage assembly, etc., are made of titanium. In addition, in view of the fact that the ratio of titanium is over 50 percent in the MiG-23 and SU-19, it appears that there is still a considerable discrepancy with the Western bloc as far as usage of new metallurgy is concerned.¹³

The MiG-15 and MiG-17 were developed by obtaining technology from Germany and the /Nene/ engine from the British /Rolls Royce/ Company after World War II, but the RD-9 was the very first usage of a fluid axle engine when it was used in the MiG-19. Engines of greater power were developed thereafter, but lightness was not achieved in comparison with the increase in thrust.

The thrust-to-weight ratio without using the /after-burner/ was 3.0 in 1950 and has only increased to 4.7 at present. The Soviet jet engine prior to 1970 had a /thrust-to-weight ratio/ higher than U.S. ones but U.S. engines were around 10 percent higher thereafter.¹⁴

The greatest inferiority of Soviet fighter aircraft is on-board electronic equipment. It is only recently that Soviet aircraft have completely transistorized electronic equipment and there are electronic equipments which still use vacuum tubes.

When using U.S. fighters as a baseline for human dynamics in the /cockpit/, Soviet fighters from the MiG-15 to the MiG-21 series are at a lower level of

human dynamics. For this reason, they do not cause any major pilot discomfort during short-range flights, having been developed for short-range missions. Recently, however, fighters developed for cruising long range have wider cockpits of comfortable design.

What are frequently indicated as shortcomings for Soviet fighters are inadequate cockpit pressurization protection and escape mechanisms when compared with Western bloc fighters. They are said to be 10 years behind the United States, considering the airframe of whatever generation.

Leaving out the question of technological backwardness from this discussion, the Soviet fighter design concept focuses on maintaining performance while reducing accessory equipment, simplifying structure and systems and lightening the fuselage. Consequently, one must not evaluate the performance of Soviet aircraft on the structural or technological level alone.

Ordinarily, when compared with U.S. fighters of equal level, Soviet fighters are superior in speed and rate of climb but inferior in cruising speed and on-board capability.

One thing which must be included in this article is the matter of North Korea's possession of the AN-2 aircraft. Faced with loss of the skies during the 25 June war, North Korea bombed South Korean areas, including Inchon and Seoul under cover of darkness with the PO-2 (two-man biplane) which was made in the 1920's, achieving considerable success. North Korea's Kim Il-sung realized the importance of unconventional warfare based on this experience and the lessons learned in the Vietnam war. At the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee held in January 1969, he instructed that the low altitude, slow speed AN-2 be procured. Procurement began in 1970 and there are about 280 such aircraft in inventory at present.

The strong point of this aircraft is its capability for low altitude, stealthy infiltration, short takeoff and landing (STOL), low speed flight, use as a paratroop drop platform, relatively large hauling capacity, low engine noise, difficulty of radar detection, etc.

Shortcomings are horrible mid-air fire power, poor mobility, heavy engine with poor gliding capability, poor flight performance under conditions of turbulence and icing.¹⁵

Rationale of New Weapons Systems Procurement

North Korea began its military preparations even earlier than the establishment of its government. The Soviet Union sent a military advisory delegation headed by Gorbunov from March to June 1943 to train the North Korean Army, initiate cadre development, and up till the invasion of the South armed the North Korean Army with 1,643 artillery pieces of various types, 169 tanks/armored vehicles, 211 aircraft, 30 naval vessels, etc.¹⁶

From the postwar period to the present, North Korea has been both procuring weapons through Soviet or Chinese aid and producing its own. A brief assessment of North Korea's weapons system development follows.

[Photo caption; photo not reproduced] The ZSU-23-4 self-propelled, high firing machine gun possessed by North Korea since 1987 as weapons transfer from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's foreign military assistance maintained a nearly equal level with economic assistance up to the mid-sixties but military assistance has exceeded economic assistance 2.5-1 since 1968. This fact demonstrates that weapons transfer is a key means of diplomacy. [end of caption]

During the foundation of the army and duration of the war in the 1950's, small arms, mortars, field artillery, and tanks (T-34) were procured from the Soviet Union. During the period of reorganization and strengthening in the sixties, they produced individual weapons, machine guns, mortars, field artillery, procured T-54's, FROG's [free rocket over ground], SA-2's, etc. During the period of building a modern armed force in the seventies, they produced not only small arms but also heavy personnel carriers such as tanks (T-54/62), armored vehicles (M-1973), all types of self-propelled guns, etc.

In the attack force completion period of the eighties, they either assembled and produced or developed and produced indigenously the AT-3 antitank guided missile, SA-7 surface-to-air missile and the SCUD [subsonic cruise unarmed decoy] surface-to-surface missile.

To understand the transition of procurement, production of new North Korean weapons systems, we should consider the composition of the weapons systems of North Korea. We deem it necessary first to understand the transition of Soviet arms transfer policy and thus will consider this matter briefly.

The fact that Soviet foreign military assistance proceeded at a nearly equal level with economic assistance up to the midsixties, but has been exceeding economic aid by 2.5 to 1 since 1968 demonstrates that weapons transfer is a key means of diplomacy.

Some particulars of arms sales are that in the postwar fifties and sixties, the Soviet Union attained its goals for military modernization and advancement to some extent and then sold old type weapons as replacements for wartime disposition but recently, they are selling ultra-modern weapons even to Third World countries which have not even been deployed in Warsaw Pact countries.

For example, they sold to Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Syria, India, etc., MiG-23, MiG-25/27, T-72 tanks, BMP [Boevaya Mashina Pekhota] armored personnel carriers, SA-9 surface-to-air missiles, etc. Likewise, this high grade status of weapons sales seems to follow economic necessity, keyed on foreign currency acquisition.

An outline of procurement transition of North Korea's new weapons systems is given below (Chart 2) [not reproduced]. Looking at tanks, North Korea produced the T-54 tank 19 years after the Soviet Union began producing it, and has been producing the T-62 tank since 1978, 17 years after the Soviet Union.

Under this assessment, it is possible to conclude from the year 1971, the year the Soviet Union first produced the T-72 tank, that the point when production of this tank will begin in North Korea is the time frame 1988-90 which is 17-19 years after the Soviet Union began production. Nevertheless, this is simply no more than a statistical time frame. Inasmuch as transfer of new weapons is directly related to diplomatic, security and cooperative relations between both countries, various kinds of variables apply here which cannot be expressed briefly.

The new types of fighter aircraft being procured were obtained and deployed 7-9 years after their combat deployment in the Soviet Union.

In the case of antiaircraft weapons, there is a tendency to procure them relatively later than other weapons. The SA-3 and SA-5 were delivered to North Korea 24 years after their production and deployment in the Soviet Union and the ZSU-23-4 self-propelled antiaircraft gun was initially procured 22 years afterward.

The assessment of new weapons systems in North Korea shows an interrelationship with procurement of new weapons systems by the South Korean military. For example, procurement of the MiG-23, MiG-29 and the SU-25 can be viewed as a countermeasure to the procurement of the F-16 by the South Korean military and the deployment of the A-10 by the U.S. Air Force stationed in Korea.

Procurement of North Korea's new weapons systems, however, was to offset the upgrade of the South Korean Armed Forces. Of course, the fundamental purpose of this is the continuous maintenance of an absolutely superior military attack force presenting a permanent threat to us.

In addition, one must take for granted that the Soviet Union is assisting North Korea with new weapons as one facet of the Soviet Union's strategy for Asia and the Korean peninsula.

Presently ranked high among the major military powers in the world in conventional weaponry, North Korea maintains a varied weapons system composed of old style, low grade weapons up to ultra-modern, high performance, precision weapons. With the exception of precision weaponry such as missiles, fighter aircraft, etc., North Korea produces the majority of its weapons on its own and, like the majority of other communist bloc states, uses Soviet-made weapons systems as their baseline.

The design concept of Soviet-made weapons systems, in a nutshell, focuses on /simplicity, productivity/, ease of maintenance and repair. No matter how sophisticated and excellent the performance of a weapons system might be, combat effectiveness would pose a problem if it needed very highly trained skill personnel to manufacture and operate.

They say that the performance of certain U.S. weapons systems is only 75 percent of the designed performance capability because of its complexity of operation. The Soviet Union, however, adheres to the philosophy that "a weapon is to be operated by ordinary soldiers."

We think that what is important militarily, rather than the performance of a weapons system per se, is the comprehensive operations system, including tactics, doctrine, training and munitions support personnel who operate it. The threat of the AN-2 aircraft, an old style, low performance aircraft which North Korea has in large numbers, could be a good example of this.

In the near future, North Korea will produce the T-72 tank indigenously which, together with the T-62 tank, would become the prime tank force in the nineties. For naval power, they will pursue improvement of guided missiles, high speed craft and development of special ships such as hovercraft in conjunction with procuring combat ships larger than light destroyers.

Further procurement is predicted of the MiG-29 aircraft which were recently obtained as replacements for the workhorse MiG-15/17 fighters. In addition, there is the possibility of pursuing their plan for licensed production of the F-7/8 aircraft now produced in China. It is also predicted that North Korea will likewise step up the pace of developing guided precision weapons based on the munitions industry, capability, science and technology they now possess.

Footnotes

1. "North Korean Military Strategy Materials," Institute of Far Eastern Affairs, August 1974, pp 159-180.
2. "North Korean Military Strategy Materials," Institute of Far Eastern Affairs, August 1974, pp 251-252.
3. Kim Il-song Speech at the Fourth Expanded Plenum of the Fourth Korean People's Army Party Committee (6-14 January 1969), "North Korean Military Strategy Materials," Institute of Far Eastern Affairs, August 1974, pp 327-329.
4. "North Korean Compendium," Vol II, Institute of Far Eastern Affairs, 1974, p 32.
5. "Facts on Weapons System Design of the United States and Soviet Union," /INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW/, June 1982 issue: Pak Song-kun, translator, NATIONAL DEFENSE AND TECHNOLOGY, October 1983 issue, pp 26-30.
[footnote 6 is omitted]
7. John Barry, "An Intelligence Failure," NEWSWEEK magazine, 16 May 1988.

This article indicates that U.S. armor technology has fallen behind Soviet armor technology and, recognizing this, the U.S. Department of Defense is conducting secret work on developing depleted uranium. It points out that they are replacing the main gun of the M-1 with a 120 mm smooth bore gun and are proceeding with replacing it with the M1A1 which uses new armor.

8. Pak Chin-ku, "Modern Weapons of the World," Korean Times Company, 1984, p 141.

9. "National Defense and Technology Investigations," National Science Institute, 1986, pp 146-147.

10. "National Defense and Technology Investigations," p 157.

11. Pak Chin-ku, "Modern Weapons of the World," p 266.

12. /JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY./ 13 February 1988.

The Soviet Union is engaged in developing a new light-weight fighter, the MiG-35, to be comparable to the U.S. F-16. This aircraft will not only be deployed to the Soviet Air Force but it is predicted it will be sold to Third World countries such as India.

13. "Secrets of Soviet Ultra-Modern Weaponry," Science Library, 1981, p 89.

14. NATIONAL DEFENSE AND TECHNOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS, October 1983 issue, pp 27-28.

15. "North Korean AN-2 Threat Analysis," Air Force Headquarters, 1982, pp 15-27.

16. "Status of Treaties of All Types Concluded Between the Soviet Union and North Korea," National Assembly Library Foreign Materials Bureau, 1977, p 5.

Papers Mark Anniversary of Association Founding
SK2303103189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 72nd anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association.

Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, declared to the whole world the formation of the Korean National Association at a historic Pyongyang meeting on March 23, 1917.

The Korean National Association was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organisation, most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and national independent stand and largest in the scale and scope of its activity, in those days in our country and a pivotal revolutionary organisation of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

The Korean National Association under the guidance of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, united all people who loved the country and the nation and organised and mobilised them to national liberation under the unfurled banner of national independence and

thus performed undying brilliant revolutionary exploits in the history of the unity of independent patriotic forces, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

The imperishable exploit of the Korean National Association is, firstly, that it opened up a new way of uniting the national independent patriotic forces on the basis of the fighting programme embodying the patriotic idea of "chiwon" (aim high).

The association set it as an immediate task to unite the entire Korean people and defeat the brigandish Japanese imperialists by themselves and achieve the independence of the country and set the fighting programme whose final goal was to continue making the revolution even after the country's liberation and build a genuinely civilized country free from exploitation, oppression and interference by outside forces in this land.

Another undying exploit of the association is that while uniting broad segments of the people around its organisation, it formed organisations of various types and steadily expanded the national independent patriotic forces.

Kim Hyong-chik more vigorously pushed ahead with the work of expanding and strengthening the association after its formation. Only in half a year or more after its formation the Korean National Association was expanded to the whole of Korea from Sinuiju, the northwestern tip, to Pusan, the southeastern tip of our country, and even to broad areas outside the area including Beijing, Shanghai and Jiandao of China where Koreans lived and united broad patriotic forces under the anti-Japanese banner.

Another undying brilliant revolutionary exploit of the association in the history of the unity of national independent patriotic forces is that it gave active guidance to the anti-Japanese mass struggle and patriotic armed activities and thereby constantly expanded and strengthened the anti-Japanese patriotic forces in the practical struggle.

Kim Hyong-chik defined it as a basic policy of achieving independence to fight Japanese imperialism, an enemy equipped with arms, with arms in hand in reliance upon the strength of the nation and led the activities of the Korean National Association to realise it.

The banner of national independence uplifted by Kim Hyong-chik and his undying revolutionary feats in the course of organising and guiding the Korean National Association were brilliantly inherited and developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song, applying the immortal *chuche* idea, united our nation and defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists by the internal revolutionary forces and realized the historic cause of national liberation and converted our country into a "model land of socialism".

*** Editorial Urges Rapid Industrial Automation**
41100008 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean
11 Jan 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Make Another Leap Forward in the Development of the Machine Tool Industry and the Electronics and Automation Industry"]

[Text] Our functionaries and the people, upholding the New Year's message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are currently engaged in a vigorous struggle to implement the tasks outlined in that message, and they are now faced with the task of waging a more energetic struggle to develop the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By effectively mobilizing and utilizing the solid foundation of the machine industry and the scientific and technological forces that have already been put in place, we should produce modern numerical control [NC] machine tools and robots on a grand scale, while rapidly increasing the variety and number of machine tools and improving their quality to suit the needs of the national economy. At the same time, we should firmly consolidate the material and technological foundations of the electronics and automation industry and epochally boost the production of various electronics components and automation instruments and implements, such as integrated circuits [IC's] and computers."

Rapid development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry is a requirement in accelerating the technological revolution and socialist economic construction still more.

Only by introducing automation and robots in the process of production and introducing the flexible manufacturing system [FMS] through the development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry will it be possible to make another leap forward in economic development, successfully capture the material and technological fortresses of communism, completely free the workers from hard and arduous toil, and provide a more affluent and cultured life for them. For this reason, our party has paid profound attention to the development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry, and at the 14th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee held some time ago, it set a clear direction and methods for the development of these industries. The machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry, under the wise leadership of the party, are now entering a new stage of development.

All functionaries and workers, clearly realizing that rapid development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry onto a new, higher stage is one of the key tasks for this year, should wage a vigorous struggle to accomplish this task.

It is important to develop the machine tool industry at a fast pace.

A policy task advocated by our party for the development of the machine tool industry is to produce modern NC machine tools and robots on a large scale by effectively mobilizing and utilizing the existing solid foundation of the machine tool industry and the scientific and technological forces that have already been in place, while rapidly increasing the variety and number of machine tools and improving their quality to suit the needs of the national economy.

The machine industry should rapidly increase the output of special-purpose machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, and large-size machine tools by mobilizing the existing productive potential to the utmost, and at the same time, further modernize and consolidate the process of production and produce NC machine tools, robots, control parts, and high-quality insulating materials on a large scale.

In increasing the output of machine tools and improve their quality, it is important to specialize and intensify the production of castings, introduce die forging and press forging, and consolidate the machine tool production bases.

The State Planning Committee and various concerned sectors such as the Machine Industry should strive for a branch-by-branch, area-by-area integration of existing castings, cast steel shops and work teams in factories and enterprises, and for an active introduction of die and press forging processes by producing large die forging hammers and large-size presses in greater quantities. The machine tool industry should rapidly produce durable, hard, and high quality alloy tools, magnetic metallic tools, and ceramic tools.

Developing the electronics and automation industry onto a new, higher stage is an important task that arises in successfully realizing the modernization of the national economy through the acceleration of the technological revolution.

Only by developing the electronics and automation industry will it be possible to successfully realize the automation, robotization, and computerization of the national economy, achieve a high growth in production and technological progress, and free the workers completely from hard and arduous toil and insure a more affluent and cultured life for them.

The central task set forth by our party for the development of the electronics and automation industry at this time is to produce NC devices in great quantities and upgrade the modernization of machine tools. It should consolidate the production bases for electronic products and electronic

materials, while increasing production through the readjustment and strengthening of existing factories and enterprises. All this should be done to strengthen the self-supportability and the chuche character of the electronics and automation industry of our country.

As intended by the party, the Electronics and Automation Industry Committee should produce electronic products and electronic materials, including high-density, super-density, and medium-density IC's, on a large scale by consolidating IC production bases, computer production bases, production bases for electronic elements, components, and parts, and electronic materials production bases, while operating existing factories and enterprises at full capacity.

On the other hand, a vigorous struggle should be waged to consolidate production bases for electronic materials, such as pure metals and high-purity reagents, while increasing the output of electronic products manufacturing equipment, automation elements producing equipment, and electronic products testing equipment.

In developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry apace, it is necessary to strengthen scientific research, design work, and technical personnel training work. Only by stepping up scientific research, design work, and technical personnel training work will it be possible to satisfactorily solve various scientific and technological problems arising in the development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry, and effectively utilize modern technical equipment.

The Academy of Sciences and other concerned organizations should solve on time scientific and technical problems arising in efforts to increase the production of NC devices, electronic computers, IC's, and related equipment, and to strengthen the self-supportability of the electronics industry. At the same time, design work and technical personnel training work should be improved so as to increase and continually modify the specifications of machine tools, robots, electronic equipment, and electronic components and train a greater number of technicians and experts in the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry.

For functionaries to plan and organize political work with heightened revolutionary spirit, and with vim and vigor, is what is needed in rapidly developing the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry.

Functionaries in the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry, keeping in mind that a sure guarantee for a leap forward lies in continual enhancement of the revolutionary zeal of the masses, masters of the revolution, should go among workers to vigorously inspire them to new achievements while driving home to them the significance and importance of developing the machine tool industry and the electronics

and automation industry. At the same time, functionaries should tightly plan and organize economic organizational work to suit the burning fervor of the masses. Functionaries should improve production organization and command in a revolutionary way and properly carry out the work of insuring the necessary conditions so as to keep existing factories and enterprises operating at full capacity. They should also draw up plans to consolidate the material and technological foundations of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry with foresight, and responsibly supply labor, equipment, and materials necessary for the executions of these plans.

To rapidly develop the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry, functionaries in this sector should strive harder to bring the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude into full play.

The development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry is a task designed to further strengthen or newly install production processes on the basis of the latest achievements of modern science and technology, including electronic engineering and technology, and there may arise various obstacles and barriers in this task. Nevertheless, under the present circumstances, in which the strength of our self-supporting national economy has been augmented beyond comparison, no barrier is too impregnable. The problem is how far functionaries and workers in this sector will go in giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in the current worthy struggle to develop the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry onto a new higher stage.

Functionaries and workers in the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry should not wait for the necessary conditions to be provided but, like the group of 10 party members in Nagwon, go forward to insure the necessary conditions by their own devoted struggle, and gallantly, by their own efforts, break through obstacles and barriers encountered in their forward march. At the same time, when producing only one machine tool or electronic product or component, they should build it in such a way that it is as durable and can bear any comparison, in the same way the workers of Nagwon built the large pumps.

The fighting goals for the development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry are clear, and the practical conditions for, and the possibility of, achieving them are fully in place.

Let us all make a new leap forward in the development of the machine tool industry and the electronics and automation industry by struggling vigorously, with a firm faith in victory.

South Korea

'Team Spirit' Exercise Ends 'Successfully' *SK2303083389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT* 23 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—The annual South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" maneuvers ended successfully on schedule Thursday with 200,000 troops preparing to return to their home bases.

American forces from the United States and forward bases in the Pacific are scheduled to depart by the end of April.

The annual defensive maneuvers, the 14th joint field training since 1976, was conducted "solely to test and improve the capability of Korean and U.S. military forces to deter war or defeat aggression on the Korean peninsula," the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) said.

Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, command-in-chief of the CFC, expressed "great pride" in the dedication and professionalism shown by the participants, the command said in a press release.

Menetrey said Team Spirit have continued since 1976 because the North Korean military threat has continued, noting that Pyongyang's propaganda attacks against the maneuvers only proved its intractability.

"The exercise threatens no one, North Korea or anyone else," Menetrey said. "In fact, as an effective means to ensure our defense readiness, Team Spirit is a major factor for peace."

The CFC commander expressed condolences over the loss of 23 U.S. Marines, who perished in separate crashes of two U.S. Marine Corps helicopters during the exercises near Pohang on the Southeast coast.

He also voiced regret at North Korea's rejection of the CFC's invitation to observe the annual exercises.

No on Need for Continued U.S. Troop Presence *SK2203004089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English* 22 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday stressed the need for the continuous presence of U.S. troops in Korea for the cause of peace on the Korean peninsula.

In a congratulatory address to the commencement ceremony of the 45th graduation class of the Korea Military Academy (KMA), he said, "The Korea-U.S. security cooperative system and the U.S. forces in this country, which have supported our security for more than 30 years, are a bulwark for the stability and prosperity of the nation."

"The binational cooperative relations and the American troops should be maintained at the current level for a considerable length of time," he said.

However, the President emphasized, "Looking forward to the 21st century, the 'defense of Korea by Koreans' is the greatest task of the military."

No, a member of the 11th graduation class of the KMA, referring to North Korean affairs, pointed out that North Korea's isolationism faces limits both from inside and outside when the Soviet Union, China and East European socialist countries are turning their attention to openness and reforms.

"North Korea is standing at the crossroads. Either it must change its line toward the path of openness or find a breakthrough from outside after failing to adapt itself to the new trend," he said.

"So, we must maintain high-level security posture to counter North Korea's military adventurism at any time," he underlined.

During the graduation ceremony held at Hwarang-tae ground at the KMA, the President also mentioned the current social problems, warning against radical revolutionary forces.

He said, "Our society is flooded with waves of democracy in all sectors, but faces serious challenges as the democratic moves are proceeding so rapidly in a short period."

"Class revolutionary forces, who disguised themselves as democratic forces during the past era of authoritarianism, are now disturbing society with agitation and violence," he said.

"I will safeguard firmly our free democratic system by getting rid of revolutionary forces on the basis of the people's mature consciousness of democracy," he said.

After the ceremony, the President had a luncheon meeting with top military leaders at the KMA restaurant, during which he pinpointed the view that the development of democracy would be possible only on the basis of political and social stability and order.

Workers Demonstrate at U.S. Chamber of Commerce *SK2303021089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English* 23 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] About 260 striking workers of a Korea-U.S. joint venture company raided an American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) office yesterday morning to demand immediate arrest of their American president.

The enraged workers of Pico Korea entered the Westin Chonson Hotel in downtown Seoul in a continuous fashion, either one by one or in groups of two, from 10:00 a.m., according to police, and gathered on the second floor before raiding the office on the third floor at around 10:20 a.m.

During the 20-minute raid, the workers blamed the government for neglecting to punish Americans for their crimes and demanded that "It come to its senses."

The striking workers also called for the arrest of their American president for withholding pay.

Nearly 300 riot police had to be mobilized to drag out the demonstrators one by one from the third floor office and hallway.

The joint venture company, which recently closed down after filing bankruptcy, has been plagued by violent union activities.

They once kidnapped a Korean personal secretary to the firm's American president from her home in an attempt to find out the whereabouts of the company head, who had gone into hiding soon after the company filed for bankruptcy.

Meaning of U.S. Officials' Testimonies Viewed
SK2103140089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
19 Mar 89 p 6

[Editorial: "What Is the United States to the South Korean People? The Meaning of the Testimonies of Gleysteen and Wickham"]

[Text] Do the relations between South Korea and the United States give priority to the interests of the people of the two countries or to the interests of the military circles of the two countries? Most of the South Korean people believe that it is a matter of course that priority be given to interests of the people of the two countries and not to the military circles. However, it has been recently revealed that such belief by the honest and innocent South Korean people is a mistaken idea and a misjudgment.

Ascertaining the truth that it was precisely the United States which helped behind the scenes, the birth of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, as well as the 12 December military coup and the Kwangju genocide perpetrated by Chon Tu-hwan and a handful of his followers, we cannot repress strong indignation against the United States. Mark Peterson, a U.S. scholar, wrote a treatise based on the testimonies of Gleysteen, the former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, and Wickham, the former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. The treatise urges the South Korean people to change their views about the United States.

We are not so thoughtless as to judge all things merely by a scholar's treatise. However, based on the experience attained in the protracted relations between the two countries, Peterson's treatise fully clears all suspicions that we have had thus far. Furthermore, all the information in the treatise is based on the direct testimonies of a former U.S. ambassador who represented the U.S. Government in South Korea and a former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. Therefore, all facts have been clearly revealed. What is the United States to us?

The 12 December military coup, the Kwangju genocide, and all other atrocities perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring were perpetrated under the tacit approval and instigation of the U.S. Government. This is indeed a serious and grave matter.

The U.S. Government, which has denied its involvement in these incidents for the past 8 years, has been unable to evade responsibility for this today. However, an important and essential problem has been revealed this time. That is that the political destiny of this country in the past 8 years, including all political developments, has been determined by the judgment and decision of one U.S. military officer, the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Wickham once called the South Korean people as "field mice." The testimonies of Gleysteen and Wickham also revealed the fact that the U.S. Government's policy toward South Korea is formulated based on the interests of the United States, the South Korean military circles, and a handful of militarymen who curry favor with the United States in particular. What is the United States to our South Korean people? What is South Korea to the United States? Now is the time for all of us to think about this.

Deputy Premier on Pay Raises, Trade With U.S.
SK2303033589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—The government will set guidelines to prevent excessive pay raises from causing bankruptcies, Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun said Wednesday.

Cho, who is also economic planning minister, said the government and the Korea Development Institute (KDI), a state-run think-tank, will analyze the impact of wage hikes on export competitiveness to prove that they are damaging labor-intensive industries such as textiles and footwear.

Choi will visit the United States in early May, after Trade and Industry Minister Han Seng-su returns from Washington, to explain Korea's position and to make efforts to avoid being designated a "priority country for urgent negotiations to lower trade barriers." The designation is scheduled for May.

"Trade disputes with the United States will continue, due to the country's large trade surplus, even if Korea is not designated a priority country," he said.

In a meeting Tuesday, Cho said, ministers agreed to settle economic issues as a whole, not ministry by ministry, and to take concrete measures to help the ailing Daewoo Shipbuilding and Machinery.

The nation's top economic administrator said economic policies must be established with such major goals as fair distribution of wealth and balanced regional and industrial development.

There is widespread dissatisfaction in society despite more than 12 percent annual economic growth during the past three years because of unfairness and imbalance in granting opportunity, Cho said.

* Remarks on Economic Problems

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[Editorial Report] Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean on 3 March published on the front page the "gist" of the discussions held by Cho Sun, deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board, with reporters on 1 March. Cho stated that although this year's goal of an 8 percent economic growth rate is attainable judged by various economic indexes, it will be difficult to attain if labor-management conflicts within the ROK conglomerates are prolonged.

Recalling President Bush's demands for further ROK market opening measures, Cho indicated a willingness to visit the United States to, among other things, "improve understanding of the difficulties in further market opening due to the harsh realities facing the ROK agricultural and fisheries industries." Concerning the U.S. demand for further appreciation of the won, Cho pointed out that the demand is premised on South Korea's continued large trade surpluses. He indicated that if the trade surplus decreases to a point where bankruptcies of medium and small companies occur, the ROK "will no longer comply" with U.S. demands. He "cautiously" added that the current slowdown in exports could be compensated for by increased domestic demand.

SEOUL SINMUN in its 4 March editorial noted that Cho Sun's "concern" over economic prospects represents a shift in his economic outlook, which thus far has been optimistic, and also highlights the seriousness of the labor-management conflicts. Offering no specific solutions, the editorial warned of the disastrous effects of the strikes in progress against many of the conglomerates and urged a compromise by all parties concerned.

Unilateral Entry to UN May Be Sought

SK2203003089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Mar 89 pp 1, 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung has indicated that South Korea might unilaterally seek the membership of the United Nations, noting ever-improving relations with the Soviet Union and China, two UN Security Council members, which had so far vetoed Seoul's admission to the international organization.

He just said, "The sooner we join the UN, the better," but informed diplomatic sources disclosed there is high possibility that Seoul would apply for the membership this year "albeit depending on international circumstances."

He revealed that Seoul would accommodate Washington's demand for a greater sharing of the budget for its troops here only on a gradual basis and that there would be "certain limits to the extent to which we can do as we already have a large defense spending."

When asked about a phased recognition of the South and the North by four superpowers—recognition of Pyongyang by the United States and Japan prior to similar actions by the Soviet Union and China for Seoul—, he reckoned the idea as a "practical alternative," given mutual understanding among the parties concerned.

"It could be considered as an incentive to draw North Korea's acceptance of the cross—recognition formula," he told THE KOREA TIMES.

The minister said that the administration was encouraged to find increasing support of the international community for Seoul's UN membership in the General Assembly last year. "Such a trend will induce some countries, which had previously opposed our admission to the world body, to change their positions on the matter."

"It is an anomaly that a country with a population of 40 million and the 10th largest trade volume is excluded from the UN. Actually there are vigorous moves by our allies to grant us the membership. The time is coming when Moscow and Beijing will persuade Pyongyang to overlook their consent to our allies' initiative," he maintained.

"The People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and East European countries used to confine governmental contacts to those at multilateral settings. We are now having more bilateral contacts and seeing the volume of contacts and exchanges rapidly expanding these days," he pointed out.

Moscow has earlier agreed to exchange offices with Seoul to "promote substantial relations," along with Poland and Bulgaria. Hungary established full-scale diplomacy on Feb. 1.

In particular, he went on, the Seoul-Beijing relations are expected to improve "steadily" through the expansion of cooperation at the private level which would lead to official ties in the future. The volume of their trade exceeded \$3 billion, over \$1 billion more than that between South Korea and its old friend, the Republic of China.

In elucidating recent developments between South Korea and China, he quoted another tally which shows a drastic 500-percent jump in the exchange of visitors to nearly 10,000 in the year when Seoul played host to the Olympic Games.

Minister Choe is scheduled to fly to Budapest Tuesday at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi on the second leg of his 12-day tour which will also take him to Thailand and Japan. He embarks on the visit tomorrow.

He said that he would explain to Hungarian leaders Seoul's package of bid for official relationships with the East bloc, popularly called the northern policy, a unique South Korean version of West Germany's Ostpolitik, suggesting that he would ask them to play a bridging role in diplomacy with the socialist region.

He seemed very optimistic about prospects of the northern policy and said, "Our relations with the socialist countries are improving. We expect that the achievements in the northern policy will have further favorable effects on the progress of South-North Korean relations."

As to a summit between President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song, he just presented a general theory that it would make significant steps for resolving "all important" inter-Korean problems, without any forecasts on the timing.

In a testimony before the National Assembly, National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku predicted that it would probably take place within this year, and around September at the earliest.

He, however, deemed Pyongyang's Sept. 8, 1988 response to President No's Aug. 15 proposal as "positive... though tied to some unreasonable preconditions."

The minister viewed that the "excessive" demand by the United States to open up the Korean market is one cause for anti-American sentiment, a "new phenomenon and a byproduct of economic, political and social progress being made rapidly in Korean society."

Official To Visit Beijing for Trade Talks

SK2203013889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Mar 89 p 8

[Text] Korea Trade Promotion Corp. President Yi Son-ki will leave for Beijing today to discuss the opening of trade offices in both countries on the central government level.

During his stay in Beijing until March 28, he is scheduled to meet with officials of the China Council for the Promotion of International trade (CCPIT).

China initially hoped for private-level and province-level trade with Korea, being conscious of North Korea, but recently has shown a positive attitude toward direct trade on the government level.

Choe Ho-chung To Visit Thailand, Hungary, Japan SK2203071389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung leaves Thursday on an official trip to Thailand, Hungary and Japan for talks with his counterparts, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

In Bangkok, Choe will also deliver a key-note speech in a General Assembly of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on March 27.

In Tokyo, he will discuss with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno on the itinerary for President No Tae-u's visit to Japan in May.

Choe is to return home April 3.

Limits on Foreign Investment in Auto Industry SK2203015189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea will limit foreign investment in the auto industry to prevent domination by multinational enterprises, Trade-Industry Minister Han Sung-su said Wednesday.

The government will work out a plan to limit foreign participation to "a certain extent" lest Japanese and other countries' automakers prevail in the Korean industry, he said.

Han did not elaborate on the specific limitations on foreign equity in a joint venture.

Manufacturing, however, will be completely open to domestic enterprises when the three-year "auto manufacturing industry rationalization plan" expires in June, he said.

The government measure has limited participation in the auto industry to five designated companies—Hyundai, Daewoo, Kia, Ssangyong and Asia—to guarantee their competitiveness.

Meeting with the presidents of the five automakers, Han requested them to diversify imports of auto parts beyond Japan, mentioning technological tie-ups with U.S. firms, and asked them to actively participate in the U.S.-South Korean auto parts fair May 2-4 in America.

"We should continue to promote practical cooperation with the United States to minimize trade friction because our auto industry ships 85 percent of its exports to the United States," Han said.

He called on the company heads to drastically increase investment in technological development for design, engineering and styling independent of the foreign big names.

Export Decline Due to Won Appreciation
SK2203021489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT
22 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea's export in the first two months were 8.2 percent higher than in the first two months a year earlier, reflecting the so-called J-curb effect, a Bank of Korea [BOK] report said Wednesday.

J-curb effect is the term given to the temporary expansion of exports in the early stages of currency appreciation, before appreciation has begun to affect exports.

The central bank report said the trade surplus expanded 41.9 percent to 8.886 billion U.S. dollars last year because of a rise in the unit export price.

Prices grew 13.6 percent while exports increased 13 percent last year.

It was the first time prices rose faster than export volume since the central bank began to compile trade statistics in 1963, except when raw material prices shot up during the second oil shock in 1979.

Price rises outpaced volume increases 14.8 percent to 5.4 percent in the second quarter of 1988, 15.8 percent to 13.1 percent in the third quarter and 14.1 percent to 11.7 percent in the fourth quarter.

The high unit export price growth was a result of domestic firms trying to offset cuts in profitability caused by the won's appreciation, it said.

The Korean won gained 12.6 percent against the U.S. dollar last year, 1 percentage point below the unit export price growth rate.

The won appreciated 14.9 percent in the last quarter, only 0.8 percentage points above the unit export price growth rate.

Trade Deficit Reaches \$512 Million
SK2303061589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0557 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea's trade deficit this year reached 512 million U.S. dollars as of March 20 on a customs clearance basis, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday.

There was a surplus of 95 million dollars in January and February, but a deficit of 607 million dollars during the first 20 days of this month.

Exports grew 10.7 percent so far in March, compared with 8.2 percent in the first two months, while imports rose 35 percent.

Automobile exports declined 32 percent during January and February over a year earlier: marine products exports lost 21.7 percent: footwear exports dropped 15.3 percent: steel exports fell 8.3 percent: and toy exports decreased 0.3 percent.

Meanwhile, electric and electronics exports advanced 25.7 percent: textile exports gained 7.9 percent: And plastic goods exports rose 3.9 percent.

Exports of labor-intensive, small- and medium-sized companies were particularly sluggish.

Automobile exports improved, registering a 16.9 percent decline in february compared to a 49.3 percent setback in January, while steel exports moved from a 9.5 percent shrinkage to a F.7 percent decline.

Footwear exports worsened, going from a 7.5 percent drop to a 23.1 percent fall: Marine goods exports from a 19.9 percent decrease to a 23.5 percent drop: Plastic exports from a 13.3 percent rise to a 5.1 percent fall: And toy exports from a 7.1 percent rise to an 8.6 percent decline, the ministry said.

Deputy Prime Minister Speaks on Economy
SK2203013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Mar 89 p 8

[Excerpt] "The Korean economy has entered a historic transition period, facing a number of intractable problems on domestic and international fronts," Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun said yesterday.

The top economic policymaker said that the current economic, social and political turmoil engulfing the nation is in one way or another related to popular demand for greater equity in the distribution of income and wealth and for greater balance in regional and sectoral growth.

In particular, the most pressing reforms are those related to the agriculture and rural sector, labor management relations and the tax system for land property, he said.

Cho made the remarks in a speech on macro reforms in a developing country at a seminar hosted by the Korea International Economic Association at Hilton Hotel yesterday.

Such current challenges facing the Korean economy stems from "institutional failures that went unnoticed during the rapid growth in past years but which remain and beg for solutions," he explained.

Only to the extent that appropriate microeconomic institutional reforms are implemented to redress these problems, can macroeconomic goals be realized, Cho said.

He enumerated the goals as controlling inflation, bringing the external account into balance, promoting investment and restoring the competitive edge of Korean industries.

He emphasized that the success of macro policies depends importantly upon structural and institutional characteristics of the economy such as laws, regulations, customs and traditions.

"For example, the persistence of import barriers prevents increases in income and the appreciation of the won from effectively increasing imports.

"Therefore, Korean policymakers in 1988 overshot the appreciation of the Korean won, undermining the competitive edge of Korean products. The reduction in exports in the last year seems to reflect the over-appreciation in 1988."

Cho also reminded macroeconomic policymakers that the overall coordination of macro policies and micro reform policies and close cooperation among government agencies have become increasingly important.

The scholar-turned economic planning minister noted that reforms should be based on long-term perspectives and, once instituted, should be adhered to consistently by the government in conducting economic policy.

He also admitted that the performance of the Korean economy during the past three years or so exemplifies the lack of institutional adjustment to changing macroeconomic conditions. [passage omitted]

Companies Invited To Build Factories in Siberia
SK2303034089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0331 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean firms have been invited to build factories for construction materials in Siberia, the Overseas Construction Association of Korea (OCAK) said Thursday.

Soviet Construction Minister for the Far East and Trans-Baikal Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Babenko recently sent a letter to OCAK requesting that Korean businesses participate in plant projects, according to the association.

The letter said the Soviet Union hopes to set up joint ventures with Korean companies to construct factories for production of insulators and marble products on the Kamchatka peninsula and in Khabarovsk, officials at the OCAK said.

For the construction of insulator factory, with an annual production capacity of 17,000-18,000 tons of perlite, the Soviet side wants to pay 60 percent of the cost of 2.1 million roubles with the other 40 percent to be paid by the Korean side, they said.

For the marble processing factory, with an annual production capacity of 100,000 square meters, the Soviet did not disclose details, they said.

Four or five Korean companies expressed willingness to engage in the projects.

Construction companies Lucky and Miryung hope to build the insulator factory and Hyundai wants to participate in the marble processing factory project, the officials said.

Samhwan is interested in both projects, they added.

Sea Trade With Soviet Union Increases
SK2303064989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—Trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union by sea via a third party is more than buoyant amid prospects of a direct line between the two nations opening soon.

During the first two months of this year, Korea-Soviet trade leaped 270 percent to 920 teus (twenty-foot equivalent units). Exports to the Soviet Union increased 18.4 percent to 270 teus, while imports skyrocketed 550 percent to 650 teus, a maritime official said Thursday.

The Soviet policy of "glasnost" and Korea's efforts to improve its relationships with socialist nations have recently harmonized to bring about the fast growth, which will accelerate when the direct line is opened by the first half of this year, he said.

Working-level officials of the two nations meet in Moscow March 27 to 29 to discuss initiating a direct line between Korea's largest port, Pusan, and the Soviet Far East ports of Nakhodka and Vostochniy.

"Now that most of the steps for the sea route set-up have already been taken by the two nations' governments, it is just a matter of time before a direct line is established," commented an official of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration.

At present, Korea uses Japan as an intermediary in trading with the Soviet Union, with which it has no diplomatic ties. Shipments go first to the port of Moji, Japan, on

vessels owned by Yamashita Shinnihon Lines (YSL) and then to the Soviet port of Vostochniy on the Soviet national carrier, Far Eastern Shipping Co. (FESCO).

KAL To Begin Flights to Shanghai in May
SK2303073189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—Korean Air [KAL] is expected to begin weekly direct flights between Seoul and Shanghai on an irregular basis in May, a source at the Transportation Ministry said Thursday.

The national flag carrier applied for permission to start the flights after concluding an agreement with the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) last month, the source said, adding approval of the application is pending at the ministry.

The weekly service will begin May 2, when KAL carries participants in the May 4-6 general assembly of the Asian Development Bank to Shanghai, he said. KAL plans to shift to regular flights later this year when demand for seats warrants it.

A 167-seat B-727 is to be used on the route, which will be either direct or make a detour over the southernmost island of Cheju.

Working-level talks are under way in preparation for the service on refueling, flight management and ground control.

Committee To Coordinate 'Northern Policy'
SK2303010489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] A top-level government committee will be set up to coordinate inter-Korean and northern policies under the chairmanship of the prime minister.

To that end, the administration will establish regulations in a regular Cabinet session today, officials said yesterday.

The regulations will offer a provisional basis for the committee which is to be valid only until the enactment of a relevant law. An administration-proposed bill on human and material exchanges with North Korea and other socialist countries is pending at a parliamentary panel.

The committee will be composed of nine to 15 members including vice chairmen, namely the deputy prime minister-economic planning minister and director of the Agency for National Security Planning.

The members will include the ministers of foreign affairs, justice, defense and national unification, presidential advisor for policy, administration coordination director at the Prime Minister's Office and heads of central government agencies to be named by the chairman.

Under the wing of the coordination-committee, two practical subcommittees will be established—one for the promotion of exchanges between the South and the North and the other for the pursuit of diplomacy between Seoul and socialist countries other than Pyongyang.

The committee on inter-Korean affairs will be headed by the national unification minister and will be in charge of final decision-making on the exchanges and cooperation between Seoul and Pyongyang.

The other committee to be commissioned with improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, China and East European countries will be led by the foreign minister.

Each committee will comprise less than 15 vice ministerial-level members. The regulations will authorize the committee to have working-level subpanels to deliberate policies drafted by relevant government agencies.

The regulations are most likely to be passed through the Cabinet as pertinent ministries have already finished consultation on the necessity of the committees, the officials said.

Defectors Describe Conditions in North
SK2303083989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT
23 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 23 (YONHAP)—North Korean concentration camps are crammed with more than 105,000 political dissidents and their family members, two North Korean defectors charged Thursday.

"North Korea imprisons not only those who criticize Kim Il-song or his heir apparent and eldest son, Chong-il, and their policies but also their family members in what are called off-limits, where most of them die of malnutrition and disease," they said.

Cho Sung-kun and Kim Un-chol, North Korean medical students who defected while attending university in Czechoslovakia, told a press conference that dissidents are barred from marrying and giving birth and must grow their own food in concentration camps encircled by barbed wire fences and mine fields.

Dressed alike in light green lounge suits with striped ties, the soft spoken pair predicted that their families will also be sent to the concentration camps or will face severe punishment for their defection.

The first North Koreans studying abroad to defect to South Korea, they said they did not want to return to the North because it is like "darkness lacking even primary freedom."

Appearing in public for the first time since they arrived in Seoul nearly a month ago via an unidentified West European nation, Cho and Kim said students in North Korea have to work on construction sites or farms for 80 days a year, complaining that campus life is no different from life in a barracks.

Cho and Kim said they were told in North Korea that the 1987 bombing of a Korean Air jetliner was South Korea's own work.

"We were put to shame when professors and students in Czechoslovakia asked us why North Korea conducted such terror," the two said.

They said stomach diseases and hepatitis are the most common illnesses in North Korea because of irregular meals and that disposable syringes are unknown.

"There is a shortage of even basic medical facilities and medicines like penicillin and mercurochrome," they said.

The two said they wrote twice and telephoned three times to the South Korean Embassy in West Germany in December 1988 to seek help in defecting, but were rejected.

The embassy confirmed that it received the phone calls but said it could not respond because the callers used pseudonyms.

Cho and Kim said they left Czechoslovakia by train on Feb. 9 and arrived in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the next day.

They visited the embassy of a Western country to ask if they could defect to South Korea, but were rejected. The embassy advised them to go to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, which told them to come back in five days.

They said they left Belgrade by train the next day because they were afraid of being spotted by North Korean officials.

The two arrived in Western Europe on Feb. 12 and visited a South Korean embassy after two days of rest. This time they were granted political asylum and arrived at Kimpo International Airport aboard a Korean Air jetliner on Feb. 25.

RDP Seeks Testimonies of Former Presidents
SK2303014789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday reiterated its call for the open testimonies of ex-Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha at a parliamentary hearing.

Rebuffing the reportedly ongoing negotiations between the ruling party and two other opposition parties over the "indirect and closed-door" testimonies of Chon and Choe, the RDP demanded that their testimony be given like previous ones at the National Assembly and that the two ex-presidents testify as many times as is needed.

Political sources said the RDP, led by Kim Yong-sam, was displeased with the alleged negotiations between the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] about the closed-door testimonies of Chon and Choe.

After a party meeting, RDP spokesman Yi In-chae said that "we also reaffirm our call for judicial punishment against, or the resignation from public posts of those at the core of the Fifth Republic."

Yi also called on the DJP to return to the panel hearings on Fifth Republic irregularities. DJP panelists recently boycotted the hearings and the panel yesterday failed to hold a scheduled hearing on the violation of human rights during Chon's rule.

Regarding the reported "indirect testimonies" of Chon and Choe, RDP floor leader Choe Hyong-u said, "We have never heard of that from any other party."

"We demand their direct testimonies at a parliamentary hearing and that's the RDP's unchangeable stance," Choe said.

An RDP source said if the ruling party and the two other opposition parties push the indirect testimonies, the RDP would boycott the Assembly hearing.

PPD leader Kim Tae-chung recently proposed that the Assembly send Chon and Choe questionnaires in advance and that they testify according to the questions given on the questionnaires at a closed-door hearing.

Their parliamentary testimonies, if realized, would focus on the 1980 Kwangju incident, the illegitimacy of the Fifth Republic, financial irregularities, human rights violations and other irregularities under Chon's eight-year rule.

Kim Chong-pil Wants Chon To Return to Seoul
SK2203005089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Mercy for Chon"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, has expressed the opinion that it is desirable for former president Chon Tu-hwan to be allowed to be back in Seoul and live there as a plain citizen.

Meeting with reporters at party headquarters, Kim said he was one of those who were persecuted by Chon. However, it is not a good idea to banish him to the Paektam-sa temple for good.

Turning to negotiation with the ruling camp over the solution to a long list of issues, Kim said his party will not run the route of obstinacy.

However, he said those key figures responsible for armed suppression of the Kwangju uprising and scandalous financial irregularities of the past regime should be held to account.

However, Kim said how they should be punished should be left to President No Tae-u.

As to the shelving of the midterm appraisal of No, Kim asked, "Is it not the case that the appraisal has been virtually scrapped?"

Even the Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam, which had been most aggressive in its campaign to unseat No through the appraisal, will feel relieved at heart, he said.

DJP Lawmakers Meet on 5th Republic Irregularities
SK2203014289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Amidst the outcry for judiciary action against six core figures behind the Fifth Republic irregularities, Rep. Yi Chong-chan, secretary-general of the ruling party had a secret meeting with Chong Ho-yong, former commander of the Special Warfare Forces, whom the opposition alleged played a key role in the military suppression of the Kwangju uprising in 1980.

A tete-a-tete between two Democratic Justice Party [DJP] lawmakers which took place at the Silla Hotel in downtown Seoul yesterday was spotted by a group of reporters tailing Yi.

When asked what was discussed at the meeting, Yi refused to go into detail saying: "Just a friendly chat."

Chong and Yi Won-cho, former superintendent of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination, are being mentioned by the opposition as among the six core figures who should be subject to judiciary actions for their misdeeds during the seven-year rule of ex-President Chon.

Kim Tae-chung on Liquidating Irregularities
SK2203014489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Liquidation Framework"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung disclosed yesterday that the basic framework for liquidating irregularities of the Fifth Republic was hammered out when he met exclusively with President No Tae-u at Chongwadae on March 10.

"Let's wait and see if there will be visible steps to resolve the Kwangju issue and the Fifth Republic irregularities to a satisfactory level," said Kim, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Kim, however, refused to go into detail.

A series of negotiations and compromises made between the ruling and opposition camps in connection with the interim evaluation of President No should be interpreted as a historic turning point for domestic politics entering into an era of dialogue from the previous era of confrontation, Kim said.

Kim expressed regret over editorial policies of the news media which interpreted the compromise from the angle of partisan interest.

DJP Reaffirms Stand Not To Attend House Panels
SK2303015089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling DJP yesterday renewed its official position not to join in the parliamentary ad hoc panel activities.

Rep. Pak Hui-tae, the party spokesman, told reporters that there is no need for the ruling party to participate in the parliamentary ad hoc panel activities probing the Kwangju case and irregularities of the Fifth Republic unless something new arises.

"The ruling party, however, will participate in the last stage of the ad hoc panel's activities to put an end to the investigation into the Kwangju case and irregularities of the Fifth Republic as well as to jointly work out with the opposition parties measures to compensate victims of the misdeeds of the Fifth Republic," said Pak.

DJP Faces Problem in Expelling Chong Ho-yong
SK2303011489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Mar 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] The possible political expulsion of Reps. Chong Ho-yong and Yi Won-cho appears to be triggering controversy within the ruling camp at a time when the rival parties are accelerating their negotiations over wrapping up the probe of evil legacies of the Fifth Republic.

Leaders of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] are reported to be mounting pressure upon Reps. Chong and Yi to voluntarily resign from membership of the Assembly and the government party.

But, the two lawmakers of the DJP showed strong objections to the moves, a situation which may develop into infighting between senior members of the party.

Following local reports that the DJP leaders asked Rep. Chong to resign from public posts to pave the way for compromise with the opposition over the liquidation of Fifth Republic wrongdoings, some 530 cadre members of Rep. Chong's Taegu So (west) chapter came up to Seoul Tuesday to protest against the reported move of the DJP.

Party chairman Pak Chun-kyu appeased the 20 representatives of the "protesting delegation," by saying, "Our party has never made such a decision."

The other members returned to Taegu after hearing persuasive remarks by Rep. Chong himself at his office.

However, the Chong's loyalists vowed to come up to Seoul again if the reports of the possible resignation of their boss turn out to be true.

Chong, a classmate of President No Tae-u in high school and the Korea Military Academy, is one of leaders of the T-K (Taegu-Kyongbuk) faction in the government party.

The 56-year-old retired general is learned to have expressed his displeasure to party secretary general Yi Chong-chan and other senior party members over the reported moves to have him retire from membership of the Assembly.

Reps. Chong and Yi were among several figures who were allegedly involved in wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic. The opposition camp demands the ruling camp take some actions against the two persons as a symbol of liquidating past errors.

Chong, who served as the special warfare commander at the time of the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising, has become a major target of the opposition's demands for legal punishment of the key figures in Chon Tu-hwan's Fifth Republic.

Three airborne brigades under the command of Chong were deployed to the Kwangju area to quell the civilian uprising, which claimed more than 190 lives and left thousands of others injured.

Chong denied during his testimony at Assembly hearings into the 1980 Kwangju turmoil that he was responsible for a shoot-out order against demonstrators during the 10-day civilian uprising.

Rep. Yi is widely known to have been in charge of collecting political funds for ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his regime.

Among the other key figures during the Fifth Republic, Yi Hui-song, former martial law commander at the time of the Kwangju incident, Ho Mun-to, former senior presidential secretary for political affairs, and An Mu-hyok, former administrator of the Office of the National Tax Administration, face charges as the Assembly has already filed accusations or will do so against them soon.

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, also a senior member of the T-K faction, said that no agreement has been made through the negotiations with opposition parties over the disciplinary action against Reps. Chong and Yi.

To the contrary, he said, President No got a tacit promise from Kim Tae-chung, leader of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], which has insisted on Chong's punishment, that his party will no longer take issue with it.

Observers said that the "treatment" of Rep. Chong will emerge as a major stumbling block to the negotiations between the DJP and opposition parties, including the PPD, over the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's misdeeds.

They went as far as to foresee that the ruling camp may be caught in fierce infighting over the issue as Chong commands a considerable number of followers in the higher-echelon of the hierarchy, including the military.

Attraction is drawn to how President No will respond to the opposition demand for punishment of his lifelong friend.

PPD Vice President on CHOSON ILBO Boycott
SK2203014089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About column: "Pending Boycott Drive"]

[Text] Pak Yong-suk, vice president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], yesterday made it clear that her party has not yet started a boycott campaign against the Choson Ilbo.

"It is yet another distortion that the PPD was quoted by the newspaper as having started a boycott campaign against the Choson Ilbo," said Pak, referring to a Choson report over the weekend.

According to the Choson now involved in legal disputes with the opposition party in connection with articles printed in the Weekly Choson, Pak was reported as

appealing to a big crowd in Puchon, Kyonggi-to last week to boycott the Choson when Kim Tae-chung held a political rally in connection with the interim evaluation of President No.

Pak also disclosed that the Choson has recently dispatched a staff reporter to European countries to check on the conduct of Kim Tae-chung and his party members there last month that was the target of the newspaper's controversial articles.

If this is true, it must be another attempt by the newspaper to cover up the truth or to distort the facts and defame the image of the PPD, Pak said.

Speaker Refuses To Return Lawmaker's Resignation
SK2303020089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the National Assembly, yesterday rejected the request made by the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] to return a letter of resignation tendered by Rep. No Mu-hyon earlier in the week.

Kim said in his reply to the RDP that the resignation tendered by the National Assemblyman is not subject to consultation with RDP lawmakers but promised to handle the matter "prudently."

Rep. Choe Hyong-u, vice president of the RDP demanded the return of the resignation letter, citing the fact that it was tendered without prior consultation with the RDP.

In the meantime, 12 lawmakers affiliated with the Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday demanded the return of the resignation letter.

In a statement, the PPD lawmakers, mostly with backgrounds of strong student, labor and human rights activities said that they shared the same views as Rep. No concerning current parliamentary politics.

Calling on House Speaker Kim Chae-sun not to accept the resignation, they also praised Rep. No's painful decision, which they said serves as an occasion to correct the rightful position of parliamentary politics.

Pak Kye-tong, spokesman for the dissident group Chon-minnyon also issued a statement demanding the return of the resignation.

"Both ruling and opposition parties should take this as an opportunity to reflect on their political behavior," said Pak asking parliamentary leaders to stop using parliament as a tool to deceive the people.

RDP Surprised by No Mu-hyon's Resignation
SK2203005489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Mar 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Surprise Resignation"]

[Text] Ranking officials of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], taken aback by Rep. No Mu-hyon's surprise resignation, searched for him in vain yesterday as he went into hiding soon after attending the party's caucus in the morning.

Floor leader Choe Hyong-u rushed to Rep. No's office in the lawmakers' hall of the National Assembly compound to meet him, but he was not there.

No was later found joining in a rally by striking workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan city, Kyongsangnam-to.

Party officials say Rep. No's appearance at yesterday's party caucus and Monday's House Labor Committee session, coming as many as three days after his expressed resignation, only adds to the mystery over his sudden action.

In a private memo he left behind in care of his colleague Rep. Kim Chung-kil, Rep. No said, "I know they will blame me for irresponsible and cowardly action, but I hope they will understand that I have taken the decision after a long agony."

"I am disturbed to think that my resignation will present a burden to the RDP as well as other democratic force," he went on in the memo.

Subway Workers End Strike at RDP Office
SK2303013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] About 150 unionists ended a weeklong protest sit-in last night at the main office of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], resolving to return to work this morning.

Concluding the strike for the "convenience of Seoulites," they called on the government authorities to release arrested union leaders and help fulfill an agreement made between the union and the Seoul Subway Corporation.

Dissolution of a walkout by the subway workers followed prosecution and police announcement of their intention to use public power to disrupt the sit-in.

However, union leaders decided to continue the sit-in at the RDP office till their demands are carried through.

Meanwhile, the entire 116.5 kms of the metropolitan subway line was put into service yesterday while the management and the labor made a fresh bid to end the current strike through dialogue and compromise.

Percentage-wise, operation of the four subway lines averaged 73 percent of capacity as for 10:30 a.m. yesterday since the 6,000 unionists of the Seoul mass transit system had paralyzed the operation by walking out last Thursday.

Those who returned to work accounted for 80.3 percent of the total work-force as of yesterday morning, said the corporation.

The corporation said that 224 of the 493 engineers also had come back to their workplaces.

Han Chin-hui, who replaced Kim Myong-nyon as the corporation president, continued to persuade the trade union to come to the negotiation table.

The representatives of the Council for Normalization of the Seoul Subway started to mediate the labor dispute between the corporation and the trade union yesterday, visiting the Seoul city government and the corporation.

The council is composed of leading dissidents and religious celebrities.

The union sent to Mayor Ko Kon a letter in which it called on the municipal chief to mediate Tuesday.

But, the City Hall advised the union to talk with the corporation directly.

Late Tuesday night, the militant workers' occupation of the opposition political party stepped into a completely new stage as about 50 dissidents and union members of other companies joined in the protest sit-in.

They had an overnight sit-in at the RDP, shouting "down with President No Tae-u and his regime."

The protesters contended that the government continues to crack down hard on free labor activities and that police manhandled the striking subway workers brutally.

The law-enforcement authorities have posted roughly 300 police around the RDP headquarters in an apparent attempt to block the protesters from marching out for street demonstrations.

In the meantime, people protested against the strike at main stations including Yongsan and Chamsil stations during the rush hour yesterday.

In groups of 20 to 50 people, the protesters yelled "Stop the strike right now. Don't tie up the feet of the citizens. The subway is not yours but ours."

Dissidents, Students at Hyundai Workers Strike
SK2203011089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] Ulsan, Kyongsangnam-to—The labor dispute at Hyundai Heavy Industries took a serious turn yesterday as dissidents and militant students joined striking workers at the shipyard, vowing a "joint struggle" against suppression by the government and management.

Meanwhile, a reinforced police force is poised to intervene in the labor disturbance which had lasted 100 days as of yesterday.

About 5,000 striking workers, their families, dissidents and students held a rally opposing government intervention in the labor dispute on the company grounds from 10 a.m.

A large number of dissidents, including Rep. No Mu-hyon of the Reunification Democratic Party who tendered his resignation to the National Assembly speaker yesterday, and radical students attended the rally.

To prevent dissidents and students from joining the striking workers, the company sealed off all gates from early in the morning.

However, about 1,000 striking workers opened the main gate to let about 30 dissidents and students from Yongsang University into the shipyard at around 8:30 a.m.

The management of the company, which put up signs warning against outsiders' entry yesterday morning, said that it will file a complaint against the dissidents for violating the Labor Law prohibiting third party's intervention in labor disputes.

About 3,000 workers, together with students playing farmers' music, crisscrossed 260 workshops at the shipyard and suggested the workers on the job participate in the rally. About 13,000 workers who want normalization of company operation reported to work yesterday.

About 200 striking workers inflicted injuries on two workers who refused to attend the rally at around 10 a.m. The injured workers, identified as Kim Ho-chin, 50, and Yi Chong-kang, 59, were hospitalized at Hyundai Haesong Hospital.

In the rally observing the 100th day of the wildcat strike, workers vowed to continue their struggle "to the last" until the company accepts the present leadership of the striking workers' union as its counterpart of negotiations.

They also adopted open letters addressed to President No Tae-u and Hyundai group honorary chairman Chong Chu-yong in the rally.

The workers urged No not to resort to "government power" to settle the prolonged labor disturbance.

At the same time, they appealed to Chong to come to the "negotiation table" and hear the workers' demands in a sincere manner.

The workers also urged the mass media to stop biased reports on the Hyundai labor dispute.

They demanded the government to revoke an order for the arrest of leaders of the striking workers. At present, six workers are on the police wanted list.

"If the government and the company refuse to accept our demands and instead, attempt to crush our movement mobilizing police force, we will fight to the last in solidarity with all democratic forces across the nation," the workers warned.

Meanwhile, the company president Pak Chae-myon, 52, yesterday filed a lawsuit with the Ulsan Branch of the Pusan District Civil Court against 46 striking workers, seeking compensation of 200 million won for damages caused by their violent acts.

In the lawsuit, Pak accused Yi Won-kon, 37, president of the splinter labor union, and 45 workers of abetting 200 workers who occupied the office of the general affairs department on March 13-14, using violence and destroying papers and furniture.

The company president also claimed that they inflicted injuries on a total of 230 company employees, including vice president Han Chong-so, 52.

He demanded that Yi and the militant workers pay 200 million won in indemnity, including 51 million won for medical treatment of injured employees and 30 million won for property damage.

*** Solidarity Among Dissident Groups Discussed**
41070056 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
10 Jan 89 p 3

[Article by Kim Chang-hui: "Dissident Groups' Solidarity—A Political Typhoon"]

[Text] The dissident groups' solidarity and their movement to establish a new progressive political party are gradually moving toward reality.

The two trends are becoming of great concern in political circles because of the possibility that their effect on the existing four-party system could be more significant than expected. They could be the key to determining in what way and to what extent the ideological confrontation which may possibly occur this year will take.

First of all, the dissident groups, which failed to find a clear focus and revealed serious internal discord during the past two elections, are soon going to be born again as a unified organization, after going through a painful experience and lack of internal control.

It is the National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation (Chonminyon), which will be holding the inaugural representatives' meeting on 21 January. The Chonminyon consists of various regional and specialized groups which have continuously grown since the late 1970's under the banner of the "People's Democratic Movement (PDM)."

There are 15 member groups currently participating in the organizing committee of Chonminyon: 8 regional PDM councils (or federations) of Seoul; Pusan; Taegu, North Kyongsang; Kwangju, South Cholla; Inchon; Kangwon; Taechon, South Chungchong; Cheju; Council of National Labor Movement Groups; Mintongnyon (Federation Mass Movement for Democratic Unification); Council of Catholic Social Movement; Council of Christian Social Movement; and Council for Promotion of Democratic Education.

In case they include some regional organizations which are about to be established in the Chonbuk area and the national women's and Buddhist's organizations, Chonminyon will include at the beginning 200 to 250 independent organizations belonging to about 20 of its member organizations.

Currently, even the student movement organizations, including the Federation of Student Associations in the Seoul Area, are participating in their local Chonminyon councils. The students are expected to coordinate their actions with the Chonminyon.

The reason why the nation is concerned about the establishment of the Chonminyon is not simply because the dissident groups have overcome their internal discord or because they established a unified national organization; rather it is because their basic position is a drastic shifting of the center of the popular masses' movement, which have traditionally been represented by prominent senior dissidents, to the underprivileged class, including laborers and farmers. The Chonminyon will consider these people's demands as the starting point of all of its activities, and will tackle various pending issues, such as the cleanup of the Fifth Republic's wrongdoings, based on their demands.

According to their own definition, the Chonminyon is "a standing organization for joint struggle" and "a frontline struggle for the politics of the popular masses." The basic direction of their activities is "to bring to fruition the people's independence, reunification, and democracy based on the initiatives of the masses."

They are sensitive, however, to the general understanding that they are a "political organization which is going to establish a political party representing the reformist or progressive ideology."

According to the people concerned, "the Chonminyon's political struggle has the characteristic of a popular mass movement seeking democratic change and the independence of the people"; and the masses sympathize with such basic principles and progressive ideology such as the nationalization of the "chepon" [conglomerates].

The new attitude is based on two premises. First of all, they will not repeat the bitter experience of total failure in the past two elections; and secondly, they suspect that the recent movement to support a progressive political party can be, in fact, a sneaky disguise for a solidarity movement of the conservative political parties.

For the time being, therefore, the Chonminyon is expected to concentrate on "expanding their base as a popular movement" while suppressing such confrontational internal opinions as "using conservative political parties" or "promoting an independent political power."

Along with the Chonminyon, the movement toward establishing a progressive political party, centered in the Progressive Political League (PPL), has been attracting the people's attention recently.

The PPL is an initial move toward establishing a political party based on active and open discussions, including two public hearings, and based on the understanding that "without solidarity, there is no support from the people." It was established by a group of dissidents who attempted to make political inroads during the 26 April general election [in 1988] by forming the "Hangyore Party" and the "Party of the Masses."

The PPL, with four representatives, Che Chong-tak, Choe Pyong-uk, Chong Tae-yun, and Yi Kang-chol, currently has 43 local chapters throughout the country. It is accelerating rallies to solidify its power as it plans to form a political party during the first half of the year.

They explain that "the times demand the establishment of a new progressive political party, which will thoroughly represent the people's wishes, and make a contribution to the people enabling them to emerge as the master of his/her own life and break down the wall of 40 years of conservative politics."

They further explained that they will aim at establishing a "progressive popular masses' political party" based on the concerns of laborers, farmers, fishermen, the urban poor, medium and small businessmen, and conscientious intellectuals.

Based on such fundamental principles, the PPL is currently concentrating on actively participating in various dissidents' meetings and activities in order to maintain a

common cause with them, and also to expand their own organization; while at the same time persuading the insiders and outsiders from the established political groups to join them.

The people whom the PPL is contacting are approximately 10 former and current assemblymen from the opposition circles, including the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party, and some nonparty members, who are widely known to be progressive-minded.

Despite a wide understanding of the necessity of a progressive political party, nobody is willing as of yet to join the league because of its vague position and prospective. Instead, the Party for Peace and Democracy, which is supposed to be vigilant in watching the PPL's movement because of a substantial number of dissidents in the party, is looking for ways to cope with the PPL, together with carefully watching the behavior of its dissident members.

It is a general observation that the PPL's prospects will greatly depend on how the soon-to-be-born Chonminyon will establish a relationship with the existing political circles in the forthcoming election for a local autonomy system, which will establish real political competition.

Possible scenarios can be, for instance, that the Chonminyon will decide to shift a part of its political power toward the establishment of a new political party in the form of an expanded and reorganized PPL; or that it will remain satisfied to use some of the opposition party members as "friendly allies" as before.

The current relationship of the PPL to the Chonminyon, which is that of a mere "observer organization" rather than a regular member organization of the Chonminyon, cannot be defined as anything other than a "friendly cooperative relationship."

As for the Chonminyon, however, it is pointed out that it will inevitably face tremendous agony in establishing ties with either the PPL or the Party for Peace and Democracy.

It can be said at this point that only time will tell what the future relationship between the Chonminyon and the PPL will be and what the PPL's prospects are.

Government To Get Tough With Radical Forces
SK2303005889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday declared an all-out war against "ever-spreading leftist forces seeking to ignite a class revolution and radicals resorting to destructive activities," allowing police to use firearms in case of being attacked.

The stern policy of the administration of President No Tae-u was confirmed in an emergency meeting of ministers and officials related to internal security at Chong-wadae. No presided over the two-hour-long session.

The government will get tough with the radical forces who "deny our free democratic system and seek to instigate a Communist revolution, thus benefiting the enemy," presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

He said that the government would crack down on those who set fire to or occupy by force public facilities and punish them according to pertinent laws.

In particular, the government decided to allow policemen to use firearms in self-defense when they are unable to perform their official duty due to attack by violent demonstrators, the spokesman said.

Participating in the session were Pak Se-chik, director of the Agency for National Security; Home Minister Yi Han-tong; Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku; Kim Ki-chun, prosecutor general; Cho Chong-sok, director of the National Police Headquarters; and presidential secretary general Hong Song-chol.

In the meeting, the participants agreed that the government would exercise "state power" to quell violent protests of workers waging labor disputes not motivated by pure purposes such as pay raises, according to the spokesman.

The spokesman was apparently referring to the recent strikes at the Seoul Subway Corporation and Hyundai Heavy Industries.

The spokesman further said that police troops will be deployed at any places where violent class revolutionists are hiding or where firebombs are made. "There will be no sanctuary in exercising state power."

For effective crackdown on the leftists and violent protestors, a special inter-ministry apparatus will be set up at the Office of Prosecutor General, he said.

During the session, President No noted that "our democracy will face a crisis, if leftist forces attempting to touch off a violent class revolution are left unchecked."

"All government offices concerned must put down such elements, using state power with an understanding that our freedom and everything we have achieved, so far, will be ruined completely, if we fail to safeguard democracy," he stressed.

The President also said, "A national consensus has been already created in support of the government's use of its power (against leftist and violent forces)."

Meanwhile, spokesman Yi, explaining the background of the determined government's policy, said, "The participants in the meeting shared the view that the nation is in a serious situation as leftist forces attempting to incite a class revolution have already made inroads into every corner of society—campus, labor circle, printing an cultural world, religious circles, dissidents groups and so on—intensifying their struggle for the revolution."

"Even if they are now chanting anti-government and anti-American slogans, and hurling firebombs, their ultimate goal is to embark on full-fledged struggle for a class revolution in such a way as to touch off a general strike on May Day," the spokesman said.

Police Allowed To Use Force on Demonstrators
*SK2203130189 Seoul YONHAP in English 1247 GMT
22 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 22 (YONHAP)—The National Police Headquarters (NPH) Wednesday permitted policemen to use firearms to fight off radicals attacking police facilities with firebombs.

NPH Director-General Cho Chong-uk instructed the police to open fire if radicals assault police boxes or stations hurling Molotov cocktails or home-made bombs.

Cho cautioned, however, that police fire at attackers on ankles or other non-vital parts of body.

Police boxes in Seoul and Kwangju have often been attacked by militant students in recent months.

In the meeting chaired by Cho of provincial and municipal police bureaus nationwide, police chiefs also decided to deal sternly with rising violence aroused by radicals.

They also agreed to storm places where firebombs are being made, and arrest insurgents wanted by police regardless of their hide-outs.

Cho said M-16 rifles will be distributed to all of the 3,190 police boxes across the nation. The firearms have been supplied to police station only.

Cho told the police heads to break up illegal, violent rallies the initial stage.

Radical students are taking advantage of rising labor unrest as an opportunity to step up antigovernment actions, Cho said.

Opposition Opposes Policemen 'Firing Order'

SK2303014289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] The nation's three opposition parties yesterday urged the National Police Headquarter [NPH] to immediately withdraw its directive yesterday to policemen to open fire on demonstrators who attack police facilities with homemade bombs.

In separate statements, the parties strongly denounced the NPH's decision as "undemocratic" or "going against the primary duty of the police to protect people's lives and property."

The No. 1 Party for Peace and Democracy said in a statement yesterday that it was simply shocked by NPH head Cho Chong-sok's order to use weapons on demonstrators.

The party's deputy spokesman Chang Yong-tal said: "We oppose any form of violence and we do not think that police facilities should be threatened with violence for any reason or cause. But at the same time, we would like to point out that all domestic unrest is attributed to the government's lack of will to fully introduce democratic reforms."

Chang asked Cho to immediately cancel his order to use weapons against citizens.

Kim Chae-chon, deputy spokesman of the No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party, also said that he could not but express shock at the NPH's decision which he said went totally against the primary duty of the police to protect people's lives.

"Cho's decision cannot be justified for any cause, and should be immediately withdrawn," Kim said in a message.

The minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party denounced the NPH order as an "act to threaten the people."

*** Future Weapons Systems Development Examined**

41070065 Seoul KUKPANG KWA KISUL in Korean
Jan 89 pp 52-65

[Article by Assistant Prof Kim Chol-hwan, doctor of engineering of the National Defense College: "Trends in Weapons Systems' Development"]

[Excerpts] The weapons systems of our country are closely tied to the nation's strategic military objectives based on the prevailing situation. The development of our weapon systems predicated on our strategic thinking vis-a-vis North Korea is progressing in the direction of achieving an automated C³I [Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence] arms structure capable of timely observation, resolution, and decisionmaking that

will enable us to recognize in advance any move by North Korea to launch a preemptive surprise attack and to implement our own strategy of offensive deterrence. Also in progress are the development of an air warfare system capable of detecting, identifying, and destroying hostile aircraft by intercepting and tracking them using radar; the development of a weapons system with which the air-land-battle concept can be executed; the development of mobile attack units, air assault capability, special warfare capability, and amphibious assault capability; a phased development of strategic and tactical guided weapons and defensive as well as offensive capabilities in chemical, biological, and radiological warfare; and the development of a support structure that can effectively facilitate the development and operational application of an electronic warfare weapons system.

From the beginning of history men have been constantly at war with one another either to satisfy their material desires or to conquer and rule their adversaries. Man's urge to gain advantage or assure himself of victory in such wars led him to undertake research on weapons, as well as strategy and tactics; a new strategic and tactical scheme in turn called for a new weapons system, creating a vicious cycle that has eventually led to the present age of nuclear terror.

Moreover, the development of weapons systems and the arts of war—strategy and tactics—has evolved in step with the development of science and technology, and no doubt the future trend in weapons development will be very closely related to science and technology.

The invention of gunpowder coupled with the development of iron-making technology in the early 19th century prompted rapid advance in weaponry, leading to the emergence of rifles and cannon, and the invention of the internal-combustion engine led to the appearance of motor vehicles, tanks, and airplanes. Today, with the emergence of man-made satellites and spaceships, the battlefield has expanded even into outer space, and before long "starwars" will unfold as a reality.

In our country, too, thanks to the cumulation of technology achieved through repeated efforts, it has been possible in the 1980's not only to improve the efficiency of our existing military equipment but also to actively push forward the development of our own unique weapons system tailored to our given conditions. Of particular note in this context is that the foundation is being laid for the development of high-precision weapons.

Looking ahead, expecting great strides from our defense industries for the purpose of developing our own independent weapons systems, suitable for our given conditions, the matter of paramount importance to our country is the establishing of standard criteria for weapons systems that are uniquely our own and tailored to satisfy the following factors: our terrain characteristics from the geo-military standpoint; our men's physical characteristics from the human-body engineering standpoint; our

climatic characteristics from the environmental engineering standpoint; the characteristics of our country's given conditions from a security and economic standpoint; the background of our people's national consciousness and educational level; and the performance characteristics of such weapons systems as required by our country's unique operational needs.

In this writing, the author will first review the development trends in weapons systems, followed by an examination of the direction to which future requirements for weaponry are headed under such trends; in undertaking this writing, it is the author's hope that his effort will prove to be of some help to those who are involved in our country's defense industries. Specifically the presentation will consist of a section dealing with the development trends in weapons systems worldwide, in North Korea, and in South Korea, and a section dealing with the direction of future requirements for weaponry in South Korea.[passage omitted]

Trends in North Korea

After the Korean war, North Korea undertook a thorough analysis of the cause for its defeat; out of this analysis emerged a decision that the next war against South Korea be conducted on the basis of Kim Il-song's *chuche* ideology for such military objectives as annihilation of the main body of field forces, capture of the capital region, and occupation of the entire South Korean territory. As for the guiding concept for the conduct of war, North Korea is aiming to resort to surprise attacks by means of a preemptive strike based on its strategy of swift annihilation, to keep the war as brief and speedy as possible by means of resorting to blitz tactics, and to turn the front and rear areas into a battlefield simultaneously by means of waging a combination of regular and irregular wars. At this point, the strategy and weapons systems being pursued by North Korea are summarized below:

First of all, in support of its strategy of a preemptive surprise strike, North Korea is preparing—as evidenced in its possession of nerve-affecting chemicals—a capability to wage chemical, biological, radiological warfare; furthermore, North Korea is developing the means of launching nuclear weapons, which leads to the assumption that North Korea either already has or is soon to have nuclear weapons. Moreover, in order to facilitate rapid mobile warfare, North Korea has converted 53 percent of its field artillery into the self-propelled mode; has armored, mechanized, or otherwise motorized one-third of its combat mobile units; and is maintaining large numbers of tanks, armored vehicles, and aircraft.

Second, so that it can wage three-dimensional warfare, North Korea is maintaining an array of tactical weapons including aircraft with which to gain the command of the sea. At the same time, to achieve the command of the sea, North Korea is maintaining a fleet of naval vessels

including submarines, guided missile ships, and high-speed landing craft, all of which are being further developed in order to facilitate the waging of three-dimensional warfare on land, in the air, and on seas. North Korea is also expected to have large numbers of air-defense weapons.

Additionally, so that it can more effectively achieve its strategic objectives, North Korea is structurally reforming its units into a battle-oriented mode and reorganizing the unit formation in such a way to ensure diversified and rapid fire support as well as omni-phibious combat capabilities. The development trends in North Korea's weapons systems, summarized by sector, are as follows:

1. Ground Weapons System

North Korea's ground weapons have been developed with the primary emphasis on improving the capability to wage a lightning war. In the area of small arms, so that their operating efficiency can be enhanced, the development has been in the direction of better accuracy, smaller caliber, and lighter cartridge casing. Also, in order to facilitate the combining of regular and irregular warfare and the waging of battles simultaneously at the front and in the rear as well as to support rapid mobile warfare, North Korea is increasing the ratio of self-propelled guns and is attempting to develop larger-caliber and lighter-weight artillery pieces.

The accuracy ratio of the firearms is being improved by the use of an automatic targeting and firing control system; also, in order to secure a fire-power capability with an effective range greater than that of the existing equipment, efforts are being made to develop shells capable of flying more than 30 kilometers.

As for tanks, North Korea is improving the capability of the T-62 model, specifically by increasing the caliber of its main gun and by making it capable of withstanding CBR [chemical, biological and radiological] threats; also, worn-out tanks are being replaced. Thus, the trend is believed to be toward making the improved T-62's the mainstay.

2. Naval Weapons System

North Korea is expected to use its naval weapons to facilitate and support surprise landing assaults against us from the east and west coast by its ground forces, and to attempt to diminish our war-sustaining capability by blockading our principal harbors and by cutting off or otherwise disrupting our sea-lanes.

It follows, therefore, that North Korea is seeking to improve the capability of existing submarines and introduce a new type of submarine; with respect to destroyers, parallel efforts are being made to improve the air-defense capability of the existing fleet, on the one hand, and to purchase and domestically build a new type of

destroyers—i.e., the Krivak class, on the other hand. Efforts are also being made to improve the speed of these ships by specializing their hull.

More on destroyers: North Korea plans to move away from its existing fleet of light destroyers and build a new fleet of heavier destroyers in the class of 1,500 tons or more; these new destroyers are expected to have not only automated onboard systems and high-performance ship-to-ship guided weapons but an improved antisubmarine capability as well.

With respect to guided missile ships, North Korea plans to upgrade its existing fleet of OSA 1 and Komar class ships by building a new fleet of guided missile ships using the Soviet Navy's Nanuchka-class ships (750 tons) as a model. As part of this effort, North Korea is expected to develop a unique body style for these new ships to enhance their damage-resisting capacity and to see to it, by reinforcing their onboard armament, that these ships can simultaneously perform the duties of the guided missile patrol ship and the small torpedo boat.

North Korea is also expected to strive toward achieving the capability to mass produce small patrol craft and torpedo boats; already the combat effectiveness of these types of ships is being strengthened by improving their speed and upgrading their onboard weapons system.

The North Korean Navy is expected to move in the direction aimed at replacing its superannuated ships, constructing the R-class submarines and small submersible craft in order to increase the attack capability against enemy ships, increasing the capability to mount underwater commando operations, and ensuring the continued availability of sufficient numbers of guided missile ships and torpedo boats to serve as the mainstay elements in the battle against enemy ships.

Additionally, the North Korean Navy is expected to strive toward securing sufficient numbers of warships with relatively higher seaworthiness, such as destroyers, submarine chasers, and guardships, for the purpose of expanding the sea area for its operations, and to upgrade ship-to-ship and ground-to-ship guided weapons in order to enhance the antiship and antiair defense capability of its fleet.

3. Air Weapons System

In the area of air weaponry, North Korea is expected to rely on MiG-23's as the mainstay of its fighter-bombers, to strive toward gaining its own capability to produce the parts for and to maintain MiG-23's, and to move quickly toward acquisition of new types of aircraft such as MiG-27's and 29's and SU-17's and 19's. As for helicopters, North Korea is likely to maintain Mi-24's and 500 MD's as its principal helicopters and to try to upgrade the efficiency of their onboard equipment.

The North Korean Air Force is expected to move in the direction aimed at reinforcing its air battle capability by continued acquisition of MiG-23's, which are new and powerful aircraft, coupled with domestic production of MiG-21's, upgrading the onboard weapons system of its aircraft, and improving its manifold air defense capability. Another prospect is that, in the interest of maintaining air transport and ground attack capabilities, the North Korean Air Force is likely to procure AN-2's and the 500 MD-type helicopters and move toward domestic production of some of the parts for these aircraft.

4. Guided Weapons System

In this area, in conjunction with the procurement of new, powerful aircraft, North Korea is likely to strive toward acquisition of air-to-air guided missiles such as AA-3's and -8's, air-to-surface guided missiles such as AS-7's and -10's, and SA-6 surface-to-air guided missiles intended for use against low-flying hostile aircraft attempting to penetrate air defense. It is also expected to move toward upgrading its electronic equipment in order to improve its air defense capability.

Additionally, North Korea is expected to attempt to develop a guidance system with a greater range, to seek diversification of warheads, and to improve the reaction efficiency and hit ratio of its guided weapons by upgrading its detection-tracking-firing control system.

Trends in South Korea

South Korea's weapons systems are closely tied to the nation's strategic military objectives based on the prevailing conditions. It is a fair statement that our weapons systems that must support our strategic objectives were developed mainly by copying the U.S. weapons systems. It is also a fair statement that great strides have been made since the beginning of the 1980's toward the development of weapons systems uniquely of our own in response to the urgings by many sectors of our society. In fact the development of weapons systems ideally suited to features unique to South Korea is a matter of urgent priority today.

Especially, the development of an integrated weapons system based on our strategic concept vis-a-vis North Korea is progressing in the direction of achieving an automated C³I arms structure capable of timely observation, resolution, decisionmaking that will enable us to recognize in advance any move by North Korea to launch a preemptive surprise attack against us and to implement our own strategy of offensive deterrence.

Also in progress are the development of an air warfare system capable of detecting, identifying, and destroying hostile aircraft by intercepting and tracking them by means of radio emission; the development of a weapons system with which the air-land-battle concept can be executed; the development of mobile attack units, air assault capability, special warfare capability, and

amphibious assault capability; a phased development of strategic and tactical guided weapons and defensive as well as offensive capabilities in CBR warfares; and the development of a support structure that can effectively facilitate the development and operational application of an electronic warfare weapons system. The development trends as seen in each sector are as follows:

1. Ground Weapons System

In the area of small arms, in step with the NATO-centered developing trends including the standardization of calibers, efforts are being concentrated on early development of a uniquely Korean pistol tailored to the Korean physique. With respect to machine guns, the trend is toward two things: One is to have the Korean model submachine gun (KIA) more widely available to the troops as quickly as possible; the other is to ensure sufficient availability of the 5.56-mm squad-class light machine gun, which has been made lighter with a smaller caliber without sacrificing the effective range.

In the case of guns, although the possibility is slim for any dramatic structural and design improvement, the trend is likely to be toward making them lighter and more portable and making their shells more easily transportable.

In the case of field artillery, the towed 155-mm howitzer has emerged as the primary artillery weapon, and efforts are being made not only to augment self-propelled artillery to correct the existing numerical inferiority but also to improve them equalitatively. The current trend is toward improving or developing the observation and surveying capability, the target acquisition system, a computerized fire-direction system, and artillery shells.

In the area of antitank weapons, the current trend is toward augmenting the short-range M72A2 and striving for the acquisition of a weapon with superior LAW [Light Antiarmor Weapon] capability.

With respect to tanks, although numerical inferiority as compared with North Korea is likely to continue for the time being, the recent development of the K1 tank with prowess similar to the Leopard's has upgraded our tank forces to a considerably higher level. As for armored vehicles, K200's and M113's have been issued and are being used extensively—a development that complements the unique features of South Korea.

2. Naval Weapons System

In order to be able to deal with the North Korean Naval Forces consisting of more than 700 ships, South Korea is pursuing the course aimed at maintaining the numerical ratio vis-a-vis North Korea at a 2 to 1 level, ensuring sufficient deterrent capacity in terms of war potential, achieving a proper mix of quality and quantity that will permit switching to offensive operations when called for,

and ensuring sufficient combat efficiency superior to that of North Korea's by modernizing onboard weaponry and systematizing the fleet formation.

Also, in order to build a sufficient naval strength that can play the role of a balance variable vis-a-vis the countries neighboring the Korean peninsula and can also ensure the availability and security of marine resources and sea-lanes, South Korea is expected to develop and build multipurpose destroyers of its own design capable of performing distant-sea operations; antiair, antisubmarine, and antiship operations; convoy escort duty; and fire-support duty for ground troops.

In order to strengthen the armament on small naval vessels, a special ship-to-ship guided missile needs to be developed for use on small vessels, and electronic warfare capability must be improved in preparation for guided-missile warfare. The capability of the existing minesweepers is being upgraded and bigger vessels with superior mine-sweeping capability are being built. All this is reflective of a trend toward a balanced development of small and large vessels in terms of their relative numbers, compositions, and operational capabilities.

Since our country is surrounded by sea on three sides, our Navy must in time of emergency ensure complete security of the sea-lanes to our east, west, and south; at the same time, if necessary, it must also be able to disrupt North Korea's sea-lanes and blockade their main harbors.

It follows, therefore, that our Navy must have both defensive and offensive capabilities against the enemy's surface vessels as well as submarines. The Navy is expected to develop helicopter carrier, guided-missile ship, submarine, small high-speed landing craft, antisubmarine weapon, and target acquisition and command control capability involving NTDS [Navy Tactical Data System] AEGIS [Airborne Early Warning/Ground Integration System] and underwater surveillance system.

3. Air Weapons System

In the area of an air weapons system, the "High-Low Mix" concept must be properly applied in order to offset our numerical inferiority vis-a-vis North Korea; efforts must be made to secure air superiority through acquisition of a large number of F-5's and through combat-ready deployment of F-16's; and an early warning system must be established and small RPV's [remotely piloted vehicles] developed with which to ensure an independent battlefield surveillance capability of our own.

Accordingly, our Air Force is expected to pursue the development of its weapons system with the following specific objectives in mind: First, to ensure a proper "High-Low" ratio in performance by making sure of operational efficiency of all component elements, to improve close air-support capability, to strengthen air transport capability, to establish low altitude/low speed

operating capability, and to establish nighttime operating capability; second, to integrate and improve air-defense capability; third, to secure early warning, battlefield surveillance, target acquisition capabilities; and fourth, to establish the airborne electronics countermeasure team concept.

4. Strategic Weapons System

Viewing North Korea as its primary threat and the Soviet Union, China, and Japan as its secondary threats, it is incumbent upon South Korea to have such strategic weapons as called for under the concept of a "hedgehog" strategy. Thus, in order to ensure itself of deterrent capability sufficient to prevent aggressions by North Korea and other neighboring nations, South Korea must have intelligence satellites, AWACS-type capability (with surveillance range of 500-1,000 km), long-range radar (three dimensional), low altitude radar, CSWS- [corps support weapon system]-class missile (range 200-500 km), submarine, chemical warhead, F-15 class fighter-bomber, and a variety of shells and bombs (SMART) with less than 10-meter CEP [calculated error probability].

In order to prevent surprise attacks, South Korea will need such early warning and target acquisition systems as an intelligence satellite, AWACS, reconnaissance aircraft (SR-71 class), RPV [remotely piloted vehicle], and long-range and low-altitude radar. To deal with the enemy's numerically superior air power, our air defense unit will need a proper mix of short-range anti-aircraft guns and medium- and long-range guided missiles.

Other development trends in progress are aimed at acquiring or developing the following capabilities: air-defense automation (C³I) system and interception capability against MiG-21 and -23; antisubmarine patrol aircraft (P-3, S-3 class), underwater surveillance system (TASS [towed array surveillance system], detection and attack capability against low-speed low-flying hostile craft, and FLIR [forward-looking infrared] system, with which the enemy's airborne and maritime special forces may be deterred; target acquisition system, antitank arms (guided missiles, cluster shells with terminal guidance fusing), and helicopters, with which to defend against the enemy's armor and thereby to deter the enemy's initial offensive and to expand the battlefield into the enemy territory; and Thunderbolt-class A-10 aircraft and CSWS-class missiles (range 200 kilometers) with multipurpose cluster warheads.

Future Requirements for South Korea's Weapons Systems

In considering North Korea's military strategy against the South and its weapons systems, it is our country's assumption that the future war envisioned by North Korea will take the form of a blitzkrieg employing surprise and lightning attacks as well as a mixture of regular and irregular warfare designed to turn the front and rear areas into battlefields simultaneously.

Against this, our counterstrategy should have clearly defined immediate and ultimate military objectives: the former being the ensuring of the survivability of our own forces and making sure of absolute security of our capital zone; the latter being the restoration of the territorial integrity [i.e., reunification]. At the same time, in order to achieve these objectives, a strategy of offensive deterrence and immediate retaliation should be firmly in place as follows:

First, the execution of the offensive deterrent strategy, or "hedgehog strategy," calls for the maintenance of solid military cooperation and diplomatic relations with the United States and the possession on our part of tactical nuclear weapons and strategic surface-to-surface missiles; it must be a strategy of deterrence against future war on the Korean peninsula through manifestation of strong power and will that will make it clear to North Korea that any aggression against the South will be bound to fail.

Second, the immediate retaliation strategy is one that will enable us to absorb the initial impact of an enemy attack, followed by a swift counterattack designed to expand the battlefield into enemy territory and thereby minimize our own losses, disperse the enemy's fighting strength, and repel the aggression.

Accordingly, the weapons systems our country needs in order to deal with a future war must, above all else, ensure successful execution of a self-defense strategy, must fit into the structure of the planned integrated armed forces, and must be based on the doctrine of military-power equilibrium vis-a-vis North Korea. The direction of requirements by sector is summarized below:

1. Ground Weapons System

As to the expected ground weapons requirements for the 1990's, in the area of the fire power system, not only is the development of a rapid-firing tank gun and ammunition for it needed, but efforts must be concentrated on improving the accuracy of the firing through such means as the use of an electronic trajectory calculator linked to a variety of sensors, the automation of the firing control system, and the upgrading of the guidance system. Especially the fire concentration capability must be strengthened so as to ensure our superiority in a battle against enemy artillery.

Also, main units must be mechanized; the effective range of field guns must exceed 50 kilometers on an average; and surface-to-surface guided missile (ICM [improved capability missile], PGM [precision guided munition]) with a range of 100-200 kilometers, a target acquisition system, cartridges, and special munitions such as "Salpo" mines and chemical warheads must be successfully developed.

In the area of mechanized arms, efforts must be concentrated on building up tank forces and armored fighting capacity capable of mounting surprise attacks and counterattacks, on improving the defensive capability against an enemy's antitank and CBR warfare, and on reinforcing our offensive capability. For these purposes, the following specific measures are being called for: first, to secure tanks with a reinforced skirt having armor-effectiveness of more than 60 centimeters; second, to have combat armored vehicles with augmented fire power; third, to improve recoilless rifles and TOW's [Tube Optical Wired Antitank Weapons] and to develop portable or mounted antitank assault weapons; and fourth, to secure a complete system of defense against CBR threats.

Also, there is a trend afoot toward developing reactive armor in order to increase the protective capacity of tanks and, at the same time, increasing the horsepower-per-unit-weight of the tanks by lessening their structural weight and upgrading the engine's horsepower output in order to enhance their mobility and nimbleness, which are most important for their greater survivability. In this connection, the development of a hydraulic suspension system is expected to be pushed forward in earnest.

In the area of an air-defense weapons system, in order to shorten the reaction time and to ensure survivability, the following measures are called for: first, to maintain local air-defense weapons with a range of 3-5 kilometers; second, to improve Hawk missiles and to develop post-Hawk area air-defense guided missiles with a range of up to 20 km and with ECM [electronic countermeasures] capability; third, to deploy medium- and high-range SAM's [surface-to-air missiles] (improved Patriot class); and fourth, to completely automate the air-defense system and to have portable low-altitude guided weapons (Stinger class) available to all combatants for operational use.

In the case of helicopters, the requirement is for the development of, and the formulation of operational plans for, a Korean-model helicopter with strong survivability that will enhance our offensive, airborne assault, and nighttime operational capabilities.

In the area of communications electronic equipment, the requirements are to upgrade the automatic electronic switching system and high-speed digital data communications capability; to augment transmission circuits so that a larger volume can be handled; to ensure ECCM [electronic counter countermeasures] capability; and to secure or develop the method and equipment for a lattice communications network capable of area support to replace the point-to-point system in the future.

2. Naval Weapons System

In the area of naval weapons, the primary focus should be on the building of naval forces appropriate for the military circumstances and conditions of the Korean peninsula; air, surface, and underwater capabilities must

be maintained to punish the naval forces and commercial shipping of our neighboring countries using the sea-lane (the Korean Strait). A weapons system is called for that can, when necessary, ensure us of command of the sea and provide our forces with the means for landing assaults along key coast areas (east and west). To meet these objectives, the following requirements are envisioned for the naval weapons system in the 1990's:

First, to upgrade underwater and ocean-surface surveillance capability, acquisition of military intelligence satellite and underwater surveillance system (e.g., TASS) is called for, and the existing outdated maritime surveillance radar must be replaced with a high-efficiency radar.

Second, to ensure sufficient underwater battle capability, the antisubmarine capability needs to be improved and our own submarine fleet must be maintained at an adequate level.

Third, to improve antisubmarine attack capability, high-speed, long-range (400 km) ship-to-ship guided missiles, antisubmarine guided weapons, and sea attack planes need to be reinforced.

Fourth, so as to enable effective conduct of naval operations under the sneak lightning warfare expected to be waged by the enemy, there is the need for reinforcement of new-model high-speed landing craft to meet the ground forces' call for support for their mobile operations to neutralize the enemy, and for reinforcement of minesweepers to deal with enemy mines.

3. Air Weapons System

In the field of air weapons, mindful of the fact that the sophisticated technology used in the development of fighter planes is playing the leading role in the development of aircraft for other purposes, and especially to counterbalance North Korea's domestic capability to produce tactical aircraft, we, too, should pursue independent development of our own aircraft.

Moreover, keeping in mind that without securing air superiority victory is impossible in future wars, the percentage of high-performance types of aircraft must be raised in our total inventory of war-planes and a full range of state-of-the-art equipment must be secured. At the same time, it is essential to upgrade the airborne control capability and electronic and counterelectronic measures, and to augment the full-automation capability for detection, identification, and destruction controls. By doing all these things, it is incumbent upon us to develop an independent air capability of our own.

South Korea's air power must have its priority focused on ensuring air superiority over the Korean peninsula and in adjacent air space; for this reason, the requirements of air weapons for the 1990's are envisioned as

First, an independent capability for battlefield surveillance must be ensured through acquisition of early-warning systems and development of small RPV's. Second, swift and accurate management of detection, identification, and destruction processes must be accomplished through complete automation of control systems. Third, in the interest of ensuring sufficient offensive

follows: capability, the improved F-16 model should be made the mainstay aircraft in our air arsenal and the next-generation fighters (FX) must be added to the arsenal.

Fourth, the "High-Low Mix" concept should be adopted and applied in order to offset our numerical inferiority. Fifth, it is necessary to secure sufficient numbers of small- and medium-sized transport planes to ensure the capability for airborne insertion of special-forces troops. And sixth, our air arsenal must be able to handle expanded roles in air-to-air, air-to-ship, and air-to-ground battles and must therefore include a full array of guided weapons with appropriate capabilities.

4. Strategic Weapons System

Taking the view that South Korea is to consider North Korea as its primary threat and the Soviet Union, China, and Japan as secondary threats, what is called for is the "hedgehog-style" strategic concept; accordingly, South Korea should possess a strategic weapons system that includes fighter-bombers and guided weapons with an operating radius of some 2,000 km.

In the area of detection and warning, the requirements are for a military intelligence satellite and E-3A class long-range radar. We must, therefore, build up technological capability related to battlefield surveillance, early warning capability and guided weapons; in so doing, efforts must be made to develop our own technology that will fit in with the given conditions unique to our country so that we can free ourselves from dependence on the technology of the advanced nations.

In the area of CBR weapons, despite the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the development, possession, and use of offensive chemical weapons, it appears that the Soviet Union is providing North Korea with the production technology and raw materials for chemical weapons. Faced with this situation, we are being subjected to an ever-present threat of CBR warfare, which makes it incumbent upon us to pursue research and development activity in order to come up with the best defensive system against this threat; especially the development of protective and detection equipment must be accelerated.

Conclusions

Considering all the given conditions, it is likely that a future war on the Korean peninsula will begin without a declaration of war, the result of either a chronic or an extreme crisis situation, and will take the form of a surprise attack that will lead to a four-dimensional war—i.e., a lightning war with the primary emphasis on speed in order to overcome time, space, terrain, and climate. When such modality of a future war is taken into consideration, our defensive strategy must necessarily adopt the "hedgehog-style" strategy concept.

Accordingly, our weapons systems in all sectors of the military must, if they are to be capable of supporting such a strategic concept, be based on the principle of ensuring war-deterrent capability and counteroffensive capability against the adversary in time of emergency. It is to be desired, therefore, that the future requirements for our weapons systems move in the direction as outlined below:

The ground weapons system should be divided into artillery, antitank, armor, and antiair categories; in each category, the objective should be toward gradual achievement of qualitative superiority over the adversary; in other words, the requirements should be aimed at strengthening our capability in the areas where the enemy is weak.

In the area of naval weapons systems, the requirements should be directed toward strengthening underwater and above-water surveillance capabilities by securing underwater surveillance equipment and augmenting above-water surveillance radars. At the same time, we must have a sufficient number of submarines, and our anti-ship, antiair, and antisubmarine attack capabilities, as well as maritime control capability, must be improved.

In the area of air weapons systems, the requirements should be directed toward improving our battlefield surveillance system through full automation of detection, identification, tracking, and destruction controls, and increasing our offensive capability, as well as our capability to break up the battlefield by securing F-16's and the FX next-generation fighter planes.

In the area of strategic weapons systems, the requirements should be directed toward acquisition of detection and early-warning capabilities, such as a military intelligence satellite, E-3A [Sentry AWACS Aircraft], and long-range radar, and acquisition of surface-to-surface guided missiles with a range of some 2,000 kilometers together with high-survivability surface, airborne, above-water, and underwater launchers for such guided missiles.

Additionally, when deciding the requirements for future weapons systems, the following factors should be raised and taken into consideration: first, the systems should be future-oriented, consistent with our strategic and tactical concepts based on analysis of North Korea's weapons systems, and suitable for the operational environment unique to Korea; second, the systems should have interchangeability as might be demanded in time of combined operations, they must facilitate the development of the C³I concept, and must be easy to handle in terms of tactical use, unit formation, training, and munitions support; and third, the systems must be economical in terms of cost effectiveness and must accord priority to domestic research and development gains.

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Burma

Parties Told To Resolve Differences of Opinion

BK2303014089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Mar 89

["Text of Announcement No 245 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 22 March"]

[Text] 1. This commission has been doing everything possible in all quarters for the successful holding of democratic multiparty general elections, and so far, 231 political parties have registered in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law.

2. The commission has received reports and complaints from some of these registered parties regarding their party constitutions and about matters concerning intra-party affairs.

3. This commission was not responsible for the founding of these registered political parties, and the parties themselves drafted their own constitutions, rules, aims, and programs. They also elected their own patrons and executive committee members. After political parties are founded in such a way and only when they request this commission for registration, the commission, in accordance with By-law No 4 of the Political Parties Registration Law, registers the party after the commission receives a signed pledge from either the party chairman, the general secretary, or the secretary that the party does not violate the following stipulations of By-law No 3 of the Political Parties Registration Law:

- A. That the party is not an unlawful association under any existing law.
- B. That the party is not an insurgent organization engaged in an armed revolt against the state.
- C. That the party does not obtain or make use of state funds, building, vehicle, and property directly or indirectly.
- D. That the party does not obtain or make use of, directly or indirectly, money, property, and other assistance from a foreign government, a foreign religious organization, or any other foreign organization.
- E. That the party is not an organization that abuses religion for political purposes.
- F. That the party does not have within its ranks, members of the Defense Forces, such as the armed forces and police personnel; public servants of various public service bodies, various state-owned economic organizations, boards, and corporations; and other public servants enjoying salary from state funds.

4. The commission however puts on record the submissions by political parties at the time of their registration—the party constitution, the aims and programs, and namelist of patrons and executive committee members. In addition, the commission also puts on record the information supplied by political parties regarding the changes in their party constitution and in their central executive members.

5. Hence, any difference of opinion within a registered political party is to be resolved by the party itself as the commission shall not intervene in such matters.

By the authority vested in me,

[Signed] Aye Maung, secretary, Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections

More Political Parties Issue Aims, Programs

Patriotic Youth Party

BK2303022089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Mar 89

["Press Release No 107/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 22 March 1989—the 1st day of the waning moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the aims and future programs of the Patriotic Youth Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration law, and which has its headquarters at No 86, second floor, 37th Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To stand as a strong youth force that practices genuine democracy and that fosters good leaders of the future.
- B. To strive for unity among all the nationalities within the union regardless of race, religion, or sex, and to develop the union spirit.
- C. To foster outstanding young individuals with strong moral principles so that citizens of good, noble character will emerge.
- D. To foster capable and patriotic people who will further the interests of the nation.

3. Programs

- A. To provide training courses, conduct seminars, and issue publications so as to make youths knowledgeable and understand what democracy truly means and to boost moral character of youths.
- B. To make an energetic contribution to the rehabilitation, social welfare, health, relief, and other constructive tasks of the state.
- C. To conduct ethnic language courses in different regions so as to make different nationalities in the union understand each other.
- D. To conduct domestic science and nurses training courses for young women.

E. To conduct military training courses so as to foster good soldiers who will stand on the side of the people while possessing good military skills for the defense of the state.

Youth National Politics Front

*BK1603014489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 15 Mar 89*

["Press Release No 93/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 15 March 1989—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the aims and future programs of the National Politics Front, Youth, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 397, 84th Street, between 38th and 39th Streets, western Maha Aungmye, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division.

2. Aims

A. To obtain, maintain, and safeguard systematically within the framework of law democratic liberties that fully guarantee human rights.

B. To build a national democratic republic that is peaceful, independent, and self-reliant, and to join the international youth masses in promoting world peace and opposing neocolonialism, apartheid, and world, regional, and nuclear wars.

C. To be united with all youths of different ethnic origin in the nation in building a new democratic state and in maintaining and safeguarding it; to build unity with the international youth masses and to dynamically participate in the affairs of the world peoples.

3. Programs

A. To draft and implement a new state constitution that firmly guarantees democratic and human rights and national unity.

B. To decisively oppose dictatorship that monopolizes state power, is against the wishes of the people, and is the main threat to national interests.

C. To solve through political means all domestic problems and to build peace in the country as peace and stability are basic prerequisites for the economic development in the nation.

D. To oppose any form of exploitation of child labor and to work toward ensuring a secure life for youths.

E. To work toward bringing together scattered youths and consolidating them.

Lahu National Development Party

*BK1603023089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1230 GMT 15 Mar 89*

["Press Release No 94/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 15 March 1989—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the aims and future programs of the Lahu National Development Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 39, Nawng Kham Street, No 1 Ward, Lashio, Northern Shan State.

2. Aims

A. To strive in accordance with democratic practices toward strengthening the sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity, and independence of the Union of Burma.

B. To work toward developing the literature, culture, traditions, customs, and arts of Lahu nationals.

C. To ensure equal rights for all citizens and the prevalence of law and order; and to carry out political, economic, social, and organizational work within the region.

D. To study positive experiences and methods of developed countries and to adapt them so as to develop the state and the region.

3. Programs

A. To always uphold and enhance the prestige of our party while working toward making the people of the Union of Burma, including those in the region where Lahu nationals reside, have an active political, economic, social, and organizational outlook.

B. To renounce violence that brings misery and trouble to mankind and to correctly find solutions within the framework of law and in accordance with fair and peaceful democratic practices in seeking regional development and the rights of all national people.

C. To work toward the actual phasing out of dangerous soporific drugs and opium that the regional people have been engaging in as their main source of income for generations.

D. To introduce mineral exploration, agricultural, and livestock breeding programs as a means of earning a living in place of poppy cultivation.

E. To practice an independent and active foreign policy, coexist peacefully with nations, and abide by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Announcement on Tax Amendments, Budget Law

*BK2203141489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Burma issues SLORC Rule No 1/89 amending Rules on Income Tax, SLORC Law No

6/89 on amendments to Income Tax Law, SLORC Law No 7/89 on amendments to Profit Tax Law, and SLORC Law No 8/89 on the 1989 State Budget Law dated today, 22 March 1989—the 1st day of the waning moon of Tabuang, 1350 Burmese era.

Rule No 1/89 and Law Nos 6/89, 7/89, and 8/89 of the SLORC will be carried by newspapers on 23 March.

Cambodia

Soviet Lecturers Delegation Arrives For Visit

*BK2203055289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] On the morning of 21 March a delegation of Soviet lecturers from the CPSU led by Comrade (Zhorkov), consultant to the CPSU Central Committee's Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh, capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for a visit and to give lectures.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade (Un Chhorn), head of the office of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, and many cadres of the commission. A comrade representative of the Soviet Embassy to Cambodia was also present.

Cuban Trade Delegation Completes Business

Exchange Protocol Signed

*BK1403063789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Mar 89*

[Text] On 13 March at 1730 at the Wat Phnom Hotel, a ceremony was organized to sign trade goods exchange protocol for 1989 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and the Republic of Cuba, aimed at increasing trade cooperation between the two countries.

The signatories were Comrade Phang Saret, PRK deputy trade minister, and Comrade Jose de la Fuente, deputy foreign trade minister of the Republic of Cuba. According to this protocol, the Cuban side will provide the PRK with 2,000 metric tons of raw sugar and 1,000 metric tons of refined sugar while the Cambodian side will settle the account by providing to the Republic of Cuba 250 metric tons of rubber and other products worth a total of 100,000 rubles.

Delegation Departs

*BK1503124589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT
15 Mar 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 15—A Cuban trade delegation led by Deputy Trade Minister Jose de la Fuente, has left Phnom Penh after a six-day visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Phang Saret, deputy minister of trade of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and other Kampuchean officials.

While here, the delegation was received by Mrs Ho Non, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of industry. Phang Saret and Fuente signed a document on trade cooperation between Kampuchea and Cuba for 1989.

The Cuban guests also visited the former royal palace in Phnom Penh and the Tonle Bati resort in Takeo Province.

Yos Son Returns From Attending Indian CP Congress

*BK2203111589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of India [CPI] Central Committee, a delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] led by Comrade Yos Son, KPRP Central Committee member and Central Foreign Relations Commission chairman, attended the 14th CPI Congress which was held in Calcutta on 6-12 March.

Attending the congress were 45 delegations from communist parties and workers movements the world over.

On that occasion, Comrade Yos Son was invited to deliver his speech which was vigorously acclaimed and endorsed by the Indian delegation as well as by other international delegations.

The congress reviewed the implementation of the 13th party congress' resolutions adopted in 1986 and set plan of actions for the coming years.

With the participation of parties and progressive, democratic movements in the country, the congress was determined to intensify their struggle for the cause of revolution, defending the basic interest and democratic rights of the Indian working and labor class, resolutely opposing the oppression and exploitation policy advocated by imperialism and old and new colonialism, and energetically supporting movements for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

Comrade Rajeshwar Rao was reelected secretary general of the CPI.

During its stay, our delegation also held talks with many other delegations in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Our delegation safely arrived back in the motherland on 16 March.

Paddy Purchases Throughout Country Reported
*BK1503054589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Mar 89*

[Text] According to a Trade Ministry report, by the end of February more than 179,000 metric tons of paddy, or over 43 percent of the annual plan, had been purchased throughout the country.

Taking the lead in this purchase were Svay Rieng Province, 111 percent of the plan; Takeo Province, 60 percent; Prey Veng Province, 51 percent; Kompong Chhnang Province, 54 percent; Kampot Province, 64 percent; Pursat Province, 72 percent; and Kratie Province, 74 percent of the plan.

So far, more than 118,000 metric tons of the 179,000 metric tons of purchased paddy have been sent to warehouses.

1,200 SRV Troops Reportedly Brought to Mondolkiri
*BK1203013389 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315
GMT 11 Mar 89*

[Excerpt] On 5 March the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors brought 1,200 fresh Vietnamese troops from the 5th Military Region in Vietnam, all dressed in the puppet soldiers' uniforms, along Route 14 in Vietnam and Cambodia. Three hundreds soldiers were posted to O Svay; 300 to Chong O Veh in Kaoh Nhek District; and 600 to Peam O Tang in Pich Chenda District, Mondolkiri Province. [passage omitted]

Two SRV Regiments Said Hidden in Kompong Speu
*BK2203003489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315
GMT 21 Mar 89*

[Excerpt] On 8 March the Hanoi authorities ordered two regiments of Vietnamese aggressor troops from the 4th Division stationed along Route 4 to disguise themselves as Cambodian puppet soldiers and hide in the jungle east of Sre Krasang village, O commune, Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province. [passage omitted]

Sihanouk Addresses Cambodians on Struggle
*BK2203091589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Mar 89*

["Message from Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, president of the National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Cooperative Cambodia, in Beijing, to the Cambodian Clergy and People"—dated 10 March; recorded]

[Text] Greetings and respect to beloved and greatly missed children and compatriots. First of all, I would like to convey my most sincere sentiments and affection to all children and compatriots who [words indistinct] Cambodian territory, our beloved motherland.

I, Norodom Sihanouk, am as miserable and unlucky as the majority of our compatriots. We have been apart for many years and have not had an opportunity to meet one another because some compatriots have been in charge of the country and did many things which are detrimental to our nation, motherland, and our country since the Lon Nol-Sirikmatak time to that of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and later on, under Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, who collaborated with the Vietnamese colonialists.

The Vietnamese have been our arch enemies. They are very ungrateful. As you know, it was I, Norodom Sihanouk, who helped the Vietnamese Revolution to achieve victory in the war Vietnam waged against U.S. imperialism to liberate the country and unify north and south Vietnam. It was because I sided with Vietnam that the United States and their accomplices, namely Lon Nol, Sirikmatak, In Tam, Cheng Heng, Long Boret, Hang Thun Hak, Son Ngoc Thanh, and so on, staged a coup to topple and destroy the throne, which is the symbol of our unity and territorial integrity and the symbol of the glorious time when we were the kingdom of Cambodia and since the Angkor period down to the Sangkum Reas Niyum [political party founded by Sihanouk] era. During this period we built the nation together and scored great achievements; then, we were developed in every field and enjoyed 100 percent independence and peace with territorial integrity. When we were a kingdom, although neighboring countries wanted to annex part of our Cambodia, both on land and at sea, we had always been successful in defending and safeguarding our maritime border. We were 100 percent successful in safeguarding our territorial integrity.

Because the Lon Nol-Sirikmatak group collaborated with the Americans, the throne perished. I was denounced for assisting Vietnam, which is now the master of Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, and the Khmer Vietminh [pro-Vietnamese Communist Cambodians]. These people accused me of being a traitor because I helped Vietnam. That is why they destroyed the throne and replaced it with the Khmer Republic. They also sentenced me to death. I was expropriated. Even my family property was taken away. I was also deprived of my Cambodian nationality. I am still alive and have been living in honor, thanks to the PRC and the DPRK. These countries have been providing me and my family all kind of assistance. Without China and Korea, I would have perished and my honor would have been lost.

It is because of Vietnam that I have suffered and so have the throne and our kingdom, symbols of progress, prestige, and brilliant glory, among great countries and glorious nations in the world. We had been plunged into hell since the Lon Nol-Sirikmatak era; this hell is getting worse and more dangerous in the era of the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Ta Mok, and Nuon Chea. In the current era, some people—Cambodian and foreigners [words indistinct]—affirmed that in the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin era, Cambodia has been revived and that Cambodia is happy and prosperous again.

However, we should meticulously examine the situation of our Cambodia. Do we have independence and freedom in Cambodia? No, we do not. This is because the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group and the Khmer Vietminh have sold the country, the motherland, and its independence and territorial sovereignty to the Vietnamese, to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Our Cambodia has lost its honor, independence, and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese colonialists have annexed our territory and oppressed us. We have lost our independence. We have become Vietnam's slaves. For instance, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been insolently boasting around the world that Vietnam will not pull out its forces from Cambodia. The date of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is up to Vietnam and not to anyone else; it is up to the Vietnamese. Cambodia's destiny is decided by Vietnam. Therefore, it is not Hun Sen and the Hun Sen government in Phnom Penh—the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea—which are Cambodia's masters. The master is Vietnam. It is Vietnam which acts as our master.

All of you, children and compatriots, know and remember our Cambodia's bitter past. We lost Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of south Vietnam] because of the Vietnamese, who came down from Tonkin, or north Vietnam; annexed the kingdom of Champa [now part of central Vietnam], which became Annam in central Vietnam; and then moved on to Kampuchea Kraom. They sent troops to annex all our territory in Kampuchea Kraom, which they now call south Vietnam with Saigon, or Ho Chi Minh City, as its capital—our Prey Nokor. Moat Chruk and Hatien, formerly Peam, were ours; so were Chaudoc, Phsa Dek, or Sadek of the Vietnamese. These were all annexed by the Vietnamese. These areas have now become south Vietnam. It is again the Vietnamese who are now annexing our Cambodia.

At present the Vietnamese are in control of some of our islands. Vietnamese mariners, fishermen, and people, and not our Cambodian people, occupy these islands. On land, Chantrea, Svay Rieng, Kampot, Takeo, Kaoh Thom, Prey Veng, Kratie, Stung Treng, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, and so on are inhabited by the Vietnamese. Along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, the Vietnamese have dispatched a lot of their people to occupy our territory. Some Cambodian villages have now become Vietnamese. On Tonle Sap Lake, Vietnamese authorities have prohibited Cambodians from fishing in some parts of the lake. We have lost territory in other provinces, such as in Battambang where the Vietnamese have also plundered our land. As you all know, Phnom Penh has now become a Vietnamese town; there are Cambodians but they are outnumbered by Vietnamese. Previously, before the Lon Nol coup, as a result of the presence of many generations of Vietnamese over many centuries, there were 400,000 Vietnamese people. Now there are over 1 million of them in Cambodia. In the 10 years they have controlled us, from 1978-79 to 1989, there are

currently over 1 million Vietnamese people in our country. In Phnom Penh the Vietnamese are everywhere. Foreign newspapers have reported this and published books and pictures showing a lot of Vietnamese plundering our territory. If we allow this to continue, in 10 or 20 years our present Cambodia will become another Kampuchea Kraom. If we allow the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group to control—in fact it is the Vietnamese who control Hun Sen and Heng Samrin—Cambodia, our country will have no more future. We would lose not only independence but Cambodia's name as well; such as the case of Kampuchea Kraom which has become south Vietnam. In the future, present-day Cambodia could become a mere Vietnamese province, a new SRV province. This is the biggest danger for our nation.

Hun Sen has greatly slandered my name in his propaganda. His government has slandered my name every day in national and international arenas. Our compatriots inside the country are aware of all this. There is no need for me to elaborate on how they have slandered my name. Respected clergy and beloved children and compatriots are all aware of this.

In this message, I would like to make some clarifications so that you know the truth about this.

1. Hun Sen and his government have accused me of collaborating with the Khmer Rouge and wanting to lead Pol Pot and his group to power like in 1976, 1977, and 1978. This accusation and denunciation is very unjust because it is not true. We should not forget that Hun Sen and his group are also Khmer Rouge. Vietnam, Hun Sen's master, and the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group are currently committing crimes in violation of human rights. They have maltreated innumerable innocent Cambodians. Nationalist Cambodians have been most severely punished, particularly those who dare to struggle through resistance movements to restore an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia with territorial integrity, like Cambodia before the Lon Nol-Sirikmatak coup. Nationalists, not the Khmer Rouge, have also suffered; they have been executed because they refused to allow the Vietnamese colonialists to oppress Cambodia. Many of them have greatly suffered. The Hun Sen group and the Vietnamese troops currently in control in Cambodia are no different from the group of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Ta Mok, Son Sen, and Nuon Chea. They are all Khmer Rouge. The difference is that the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group is Khmer Rouge collaborating with Vietnam and the Soviet Union while the Pol Pot group—called the Party of Democratic Kampuchea—is an ally of the PRC. This is the only difference. As far as their massacring their own people and innocent people are concerned, there is no difference; they are all the same. They are Khmer Rouge.

However, the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group is more clever than the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group. The latter committed crimes leaving evidence [words indistinct] such as pictures of tortured victims. This is why Hun Sen

and his Vietnamese masters can show this evidence to our nation and the world through such places as the Tuol Sleng museum. The Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group, the Khmer Vietminh, and their master, Vietnam, are clever. They torture people without leaving evidence. They did not write reports or take picture of those who were savagely tortured. They just make these people disappear. There are prisons and chains, but nobody sees them. There is no evidence. However, there are some international humanitarian organizations which have gone into Cambodia since the creation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and, through their investigations, have uncovered the truth about the savage crimes committed by the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group and the Vietnamese colonialists, currently represented by Nguyen Co Thach and Ngo Dien in the international arena.

Ngo Dien calls himself ambassador to Cambodia; in fact he is the master of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group. Vietnamese officers are the masters of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin troops, like during the French colonialist period when the French controlled us. However, the French were not so savage; they did not kill our people in this manner. Vietnamese colonialism is the worst. Compared with Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is not that bad. Vietnam beats everyone. No country's imperialism or colonialism can compare to Vietnam's.

We Cambodians should not forget this truth. All Cambodians, except those who sold the nation to the Vietnamese, are aware of this. Accusing me of being pro-Khmer Rouge and wanting to lead Pol Pot to power again is very unjust. Because Sihanouk is a person who, along with his entire family, had suffered under the hands of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Nuon Chea, Ta Mok, Son Sen, Khieu Thirith, Khieu Ponnary, Khieu Samphan, and so on. I and my family have greatly suffered under the Khmer Rouge, like almost all Cambodian families, except a small group of people. All of us had been victims of Pol Pot. How can we forget the fact that the Pol Pot-Ta Mok group had maltreated people and massacred our innocent compatriots, eliminated Buddhism—our national religion—and other religions, such as Islam. Cambodian Muslims know this. Christian compatriots also know this. How can we forget the fact that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group had maltreated us and our religion, suppressed our freedom, and destroyed our national honor. How can we forget this? I have lost 14 grandchildren under Ta Mok who savagely massacred them; some people were fed to crocodiles. They greatly suffered before they died. I cannot forget this.

It is not Sihanouk who is close to the Khmer Rouge. It is Hun Sen who is a Khmer Rouge. However, in 1979 the Hun Sen group decided to become a satellite of the SRV and the Soviet Union, while the Pol Pot group decided to remain with the PRC. This is the only difference. I have never known what communism is. Chairman Mao Zedong said the samdech love the people and the latter love the samdech. If the samdech wants to be a communist, I would welcome it. I said, no, I do not want to be

a communist; I would like to thank Chairman Mao Zedong very much but I certainly do not want to be a communist. I am a nationalist and neutralist. I will not let my nation, myself, my country, and my compatriots become communists and lose nationalist ideals. We are born with ideals. We love religions, such as Buddhism; we have chosen neutralism and do not want to be anyone's satellite. We refuse to become anyone's satellite. We prefer to maintain 100 percent of our independence and territorial integrity. Only the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group does not possess this kind of ideals. I have been opposing the Khmer Rouge to this day. I will certainly not let the Khmer Rouge, this Pol Pot group, to monopolize power like in 1975, 76, 77, and 78. I certainly will not allow this. My army, ANS [Sihanoukist National Army], with my eminent son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, as commander in chief, solemnly pledges with all compatriots inside Cambodia and the respected clergy—which represents Buddhism, the religion of our nation and state—that we will absolutely not allow the Pol Pot group to behave the way they did. We are willing to fight the Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge group when they plan to stage a coup like they did in April 1975 when they massacred innocent people, did not allow them to be equals and have the same standard of living, and deprived them of their freedom to set up parties like in western democracies. This group has solemnly pledged with me and with its great ally, the PRC.

The Khmer Rouge, with Khieu Samphan as leader, have clearly promised Son Sann's party, my party, and the PRC, that it will respect our nation's new discipline. All kinds of freedom will be granted to our people in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The promise is that our country would be like the United States and France. Whatever freedom the United States and the French Fifth Republic grant to their citizens, we, the Cambodian coalition government, should do the same to our respected and beloved citizens and people, who are the masters of Cambodia, and not Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer Vietminh, Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, or Son Sann, or any group. It is our compatriots who are the masters of Cambodia. Therefore, rights and freedom should be granted to our people. They should not be deprived of these rights and freedom; they should have rights and freedom like in the United States and the French Republic. This is what the Khmer Rouge headed by Khieu Samphan—who replaces Pol Pot—has solemnly pledged many times already. The pledge also stipulates that Cambodia would be a nationalist and capitalist country with political, economic, and social, and press freedom, and other kinds of freedom such as cultural freedom. In sum, freedom will be granted to our sacred, respected, and beloved people who are the master of our Cambodia. They would be granted all kinds of rights and freedom like in France and the United States. This is the pledge of the Khmer Rouge—the Party of Democratic Kampuchea—headed by Khieu Samphan.

Therefore, if one day the Khmer Rouge say that they have not changed their previous attitude—despite their

pledge to their great friends, the PRC, and to my party and that of Son Sann to go along with the free world—then, I and my army, although my army is small because it has received less assistance than that of the Khmer Rouge, will certainly fight the Khmer Rouge. Currently my army has 21,000 men, all armed and with enough ammunition and enough experience from fighting the enemies who are lackeys of the Vietnamese aggressors. If the Khmer Rouge go back on their word once Vietnam agreed to pull out its troops from Cambodia, we would rather die in our defeat than to surrender to the Khmer Rouge and let them oppress our people again. We will certainly not allow that. We would rather die if we were defeated. Before, we had no army to oppose the Khmer Rouge. Only Lon Nol had an army; Sihanouk did not have any troops. In the war against the Americans, the Khmer Rouge had an army; Sihanouk did not have any forces. No one was willing to help Sihanouk to set up an army. But now I have an army, independent from the Khmer Rouge [words indistinct], complete independence. Many compatriots in the country have assisted the ANS. I would like to take this opportunity to express most profound thanks to those children who have been assisting our ANS. Some groups of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin [words indistinct] assisted the ANS in fighting the Vietnamese enemies. Nationalist compatriots in the ranks of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin army are also thanked for their assistance in our struggle to liberate Cambodia.

Therefore, if the Khmer Rouge and their army do not abide by their words once Vietnamese troops are pulled out and if the Khmer Rouge monopolize power again as before, I, my army, and Prince Ranariddh would rather die in opposing the Khmer Rouge to defend our respected, sacred, and beloved people. We are willing to fight the Khmer Rouge and would rather die in our defeat. But standing by and letting the Khmer Rouge oppress our nation and motherland and massacre our nation and race like before, no, we will certainly not allow that. This is the statement I would like to solemnly declare today and at this moment to you, my children and compatriots.

Furthermore, the Hun Sen group and its Vietnamese master said that I do not want Cambodians and our Cambodia to have peace, that peace has already been organized for us, and that in Indonesia, people have organized this for Cambodia but Sihanouk instead destroyed this peace plan. I would like to inform compatriots that I am the symbol of Cambodia, an island of peace, when Sihanouk was head of state in Cambodia. Then our country was an island of peace. I was the symbol of Cambodia's peace. Therefore, how come I, Sihanouk, who am now nearly 70 years old, turn to loving war and not wanting our nation to have peace? No one wants peace for Cambodia and Cambodians more than Sihanouk. Please listen carefully, Sihanouk wants peace for Cambodia and our people more than anyone else. It is not Nguyen Co Thach, Hun Sen, and the

Vietnamese colonialists—arch enemies of Cambodians—and not the traitorous Khmer Vietminh who want peace for Cambodia. It is Sihanouk who wants genuine peace, and not fake peace, for Cambodia.

However, the truth is that there are some foreigners who want to bring fake peace to our country. They want to force Cambodians and Cambodia to accept from them a fake peace, peace with poison, from which we will die after receiving it. This is because they want us to remain Vietnam's slaves forever. Vietnam has been lying all along. Nguyen Co Thach said that Vietnam will withdraw by September this year, or that Vietnamese troops will be pulled out at the end of 1990. These are all lies. The Vietnamese [words indistinct] in a period of only 10 years, have sent over 1 million of their people to annex and plunder our territory, economy, and natural resources. They have felled our trees and extracted precious stones in Pailin, in Battambang and Ratanakiri Provinces. Our provinces with natural resources have been plundered by the Vietnamese. Can we accept this kind of peace from foreigners? No, we cannot. Can we accept this kind of peace from the Vietnamese? I, Sihanouk, would like to declare that I will absolutely not accept this kind of peace for Cambodia. Peace for Cambodia should be 100 percent and all Vietnamese troops should be withdrawn from Cambodia. The one million Vietnamese nationals who illegally annexed our land and plundered the Cambodian people's resources should return home to Vietnam. Cambodians stay in Cambodia, Vietnamese stay in Vietnam. The Vietnamese stay in Vietnam, and the Cambodians in Cambodia. [previous sentence in French] It should be this way. We should struggle and have the courage to fight the Vietnamese enemies despite the fact that we are a small, weak, and poor nation. We should not hesitate to fight. We, nationalists of all parties, should unite to fight the Vietnamese enemies until they are out of our country. Our forces should not pursue and fight the Vietnamese in Cochinchina [southern Vietnam]. The Vietnamese have taken Kampuchea Kraom. We have lost it already. We are not going to claim it back from the Vietnamese, but they should not take the rest of Cambodia, of which only a small part remains. Can we allow this? Absolutely not. I will certainly not allow it. Before I die, I will fight until my last breath. I will struggle to restore 100 percent independence and genuine peace to Cambodia because peace without independence is meaningless; 100 percent peace for Cambodia is a real peace. Peace without territorial integrity—what is called Vietnam's peace—is absolutely unacceptable to us.

Therefore, compatriots, please do not have any doubt. Compatriots and respected and beloved clergy, please have no doubt whatsoever. Norodom Sihanouk, who is the symbol of national independence, led the struggle for national independence in 1953 to victory with the assistance of all of you and recovered 100 percent independence in 1953. After that, there was a 5-year struggle, 1970-75, against the Americans, who were then imperialists, and we got 100 percent independence. However,

the Pol Pot group usurped that victory to a bad end, ruining Cambodia. This is a great mistake of the Khmer Rouge which I cannot forget. It was not I who used that victory to spoil things but the Khmer Rouge and their small group. I have been a victim like you. My family, like yours, has also suffered at the hands of the Ieng Sary-Pol Pot-Son Sen-Khieu Samphan-Nuon Chea-Ieng Thirith-Khieu Ponnary group.

Therefore, how can I, Norodom Sihanouk, the symbol of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism for 100 percent independence and territorial integrity for Cambodia, who am nearly 70 years old and nearing death, turn to saying no, I do not want peace for my nation? Under Sihanouk's leadership, Cambodia was acknowledged and recognized by the whole world and humanity as an oasis of peace. Oasis of peace [previous phrase said in French twice]; Cambodia, an oasis of peace. How come Sihanouk now does not want peace for his nation?

The truth is the Hun Sen group which betrays the nation does not want peace and freedom for the nation and the motherland. Vietnam and some foreigners want to force Cambodia into remaining under Vietnam's control and so Cambodia does not recover its independence because they only think of their own interests; these foreigners do not think of Cambodia's interests. Therefore, we should not obey these foreigners, even though they are friends. All of us nationalists in and outside the country should unite and form a sacred union [preceding two words in French] and fight the Vietnamese enemies until they withdraw their troops from our country so that our country is 100 percent independent, that our people and compatriots become master of the land again, and that we have sovereignty, freedom, and full self-determination rights to be in charge of Cambodia's destiny now and in the future without interference from anyone.

Concerning the doctrine and regime for our Cambodia, whether it should be communist or noncommunist, whether it should be blue, red, or white—this is up to our people to decide and not up to Hun Sen, Sihanouk, Son Sann, or Khieu Samphan; it is up to our people to decide through free elections. As for the Khmer Rouge, they have already agreed to free elections under UN supervision and to the presence of UN troops so that they cannot behave the way they did. The Khmer Rouge have also promised to allow the United Nations to disarm them. There should be only 10,000 men in the Khmer Rouge army and that of other Cambodian parties. For instance, if the Khmer Rouge is 40,000-strong, 30,000 would be disarmed so that only 10,000 remain armed; the same applies to the Sihanouk side, the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin side, and the Son Sann side. UN troops would be in charge of ensuring that the Khmer Rouge behave themselves.

The Hun Sen group, in its anti-Sihanoukist propaganda, says Sihanouk demands the withdrawal of foreign troops, such as the Vietnamese Army, from Cambodia; now Sihanouk proposes that the forces from over 10

countries come to Cambodia; is this what Sihanouk calls defending independence? Clergy and compatriots, please do not confuse the Vietnamese Army—a colonialist army which is plundering our territory and our resources and is using us as slaves—and the UN contingent. The latter has already defended many countries, such as Lebanon and many other countries. It is the UN forces who have received the most significant prize in the world, the Nobel Peace Prize [preceding four words in French]. This is the most significant peace prize for it is for ensuring peace and independence for the international community. It is this UN force which [words indistinct] in the world.

Therefore, the fact that Sihanouk requests the UN troops to ensure that the Khmer Rouge do not maltreat the Cambodian people is correct, and is not detrimental to independence. On the contrary, it is to guarantee 100 percent independence for our people and nation so that they enjoy every right, freedom, and peace and so that the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer Vietminh, or the Vietnamese cannot oppress us as in the Pol Pot era or in the current time of Nguyen Co Thach. Thus, I did not request any troops which are like the Vietnamese Army. Nguyen Co Thach and Hun Sen are very clever. They have deceived our people and nation and the international community. They said the samdech wants the Vietnamese troops withdrawn because he does not want foreign forces in Cambodia but he then requests the presence of foreign forces from many countries. The Vietnamese troops and the UN forces are not the same. They are very different like night and day. The Vietnamese troops are like a dark night while the UN troops are like the sun which shines and brings peace, freedom, honor, and unity [preceding word in French] to our nation. The United Nations is the symbol of justice. The UN troops are coming to defend freedom and ensure independence for us and our nation.

Therefore, please do not confuse these two armies. Respected, sacred, and beloved clergy, children, and compatriots, please do not believe the coward and unjust slanderous propaganda of the Nguyen Co Thach clique, the Vietnamese colonialists, and of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin. Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, if they are well brought up: Cambodians, they should [words indistinct] Vietnamese colonialists.

I would like to end this message by appealing to the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin clique to wake up and be awakened to their conscience of being well brought up Cambodians. Do not go astray and do not be that stupid. Stop being misled. Change your mind, become Cambodians, cooperate with Sihanouk and our Cambodian coalition government as nationalists and patriots, and fight the Vietnamese enemies. If we, if the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group acts this way, the Cambodian problem would be immediately solved. We would be well known and our prestige great in both national and world histories. We would immediately solve the Cambodian problem; peace would return to our country. Peace, happiness, and glory

would return, and we can cooperate in building the nation into a prosperous and happy one to catch up with others, who have gone ahead while we are destroying our nation. If we stop going the wrong way and unite in setting up a four-party government and with Vietnam pulling out all its troops, we can immediately and miraculously build the nation into a prosperous and happy one. Solving this problem is not difficult. The key is whether Hun Sen and his group continue to be traitors to the nation, sell themselves to Vietnam, and serve Vietnam's interests or not. If they stop being so, the problem can be immediately solved. This is my conclusion, I, Norodom Sihanouk, samdech euv.

May the triple jewels [Buddhist trinity] look after my very much missed and beloved clergy, compatriots, and children. May they always enjoy the five Buddhist blessings: longevity, good social standing, good health, strength, and happiness. Thank you very much.

Long live independent and neutral Cambodia with territorial integrity!

Indonesia

Defense Cooperation With Singapore Increased

Sutrisno Rejects ASEAN Pact

BK2303095989 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0744 GMT 23 Mar 89

[By Sukardi Abdul Ghany]

[Text] Jakarta, March 23 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Tri Sutrisno has expressed Indonesia's rejection of any plan to establish any form of military pact for ASEAN, citing the present bilateral inter-country cooperation between ASEAN countries as the answer to regional stability and security.

He said Indonesia was uninterested in an ASEAN military pact as "we do not see any necessity or urgency to have such arrangement".

"We are more interested to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of defence and security among the ASEAN countries based on confidence, trust and mutual understanding which suit ASEAN's objectives and purposes," he added.

Gen Tri made clear this point to newsmen accompanying him to the Riau provincial capital of Pekanbaru in Sumatra Wednesday [22 March] to officiate an Air Force training range jointly owned by Indonesian and Singaporean Air Forces and later emphasised it again at a dinner hosted for the two countries' senior Armed Forces officials.

He was also obviously responding to speculation by observers, including those from neighbouring countries in the region, on the possibility of establishing a military pact in ASEAN to protect it against external threats apart from maintaining regional stability and security.

There were efforts to standardise military equipment and logistic supplies owned by ASEAN countries but he stressed that it was part of a long-term plan which enabled military experts and personnel in the region to maintain the equipment efficiently together.

"It is also not of any form of pact or treaty. It is just a mutual understanding between us (ASEAN) which we always preserve, promote and maintain," he added.

He said Indonesia had mutual defence and security cooperation with each ASEAN country separately, "but nevertheless it is heading towards maintaining regional security on the whole".

On mutual cooperation in defence and security among ASEAN countries, he described it as satisfactory and progressing well in line with its objectives.

Gen Tri said, to increase understanding and professionalism, joint exercises between ASEAN countries' Armed Forces would continue to be held frequently involving the Army, Air Force and the Navy.

"We are satisfied with the progress of these exercises and I can say that the relationship between the Armed Forces of the ASEAN countries is getting very much closer," he added.

Air Weapon Range Inaugurated

BK2203131589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1232 GMT
22 Mar 89

[Text] Pekanbaru, March 23, (OANA-ANTARA)—The chief of the General Staff of Singapore, Lieutenant General Winston W.L. Choo, has said that the Siabu Air Weapon Range (AWR), about 25 nautical miles from Pekanbaru, is the realization of a commitment between the Armed Forces of Indonesia and Singapore to enhance bilateral defence and security cooperation.

General Choo, in his address at the inauguration of the Siabu AWR early on Wednesday [22 March] emphatically stated that these training facilities are at the same time proof of the Armed Forces' conviction that through bilateral cooperation both parties can achieve much better results.

Gen Choo's statement is in line with Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno's statement on Tuesday evening, saying that without a military pact umbrella, the ASEAN member countries can conduct much better cooperation in the defence and security fields.

Siabu, according to the Singaporean Armed Forces chief, is also a manifestation of the firm will and spirit of both Indonesia and Singapore to enhance cooperation in the defence and security fields which would lead towards enhancement of the regional resilience.

"Siabu will become the proud symbol of the existing strong brotherly ties, cooperation, and security between our two Armed Forces", he said.

The Siabu AWR and joint exercises of the Air Forces of the two countries through the utilization of this AWR, become good examples of mutual beneficial defence and security cooperation, Choo said.

The joint exercises, which were partly carried out in Singapore using Singaporean Air Force planes, were continued by shooting practices at Siabu.

The Air Forces of Indonesia and Singapore have since 1980 carried out joint exercises under the name "Elang (Eagle) Indopura", once in every two years.

In the framework of enhancing cooperation between the armies of the two countries, the Armed Forces chiefs of both countries will sign a memorandum of understanding, called "Safkar Indopura" at the Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters at Cilangkap, Jakarta, on Thursday.

Joint Military Training Agreed Upon

BK2303075489 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Indonesia and Singapore signed a bilateral cooperation agreement on military training between the two countries, primarily for the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] with the Singapore Armed Forces.

The bilateral cooperation agreement document was signed this morning at ABRI headquarters in Cilangkap in Jakarta by ABRI's chief, Gen. Tri Sutrisno and the chief of staff of the Singapore Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Winston B.L. Choo.

In a press statement, the ABRI chief explained that the bilateral military training cooperation can be further improved without a military pact.

According to Gen. Tri Sutrisno, the bilateral cooperation agreement on military training between ABRI and the Singapore Armed Forces will further pave the way for a better understanding between the two countries' Armed Forces personnel. The ABRI chief further added that in the signed document there is a preamble [preceeding word in English] which embodies the spirit and desire by the two countries to conduct joint military training for infantries.

Military Denies Rumors of Casualties

BK2303070289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Jakarta, March 23 (AFP)—Armed Forces Commander Tri Sutrisno denied Thursday that there had been deaths in an incident involving the military and local people in a remote village in eastern Indonesia.

"There were no casualties. Don't make things up," General Tri told reporters in response to questions about unconfirmed reports that several people died in the incident near Bima on Sumbawa Island, some 1,300 kilometres (800 miles) east of here.

Johannes Princen, a prominent Dutch-born human rights lawyer, wrote to Gen. Tri Wednesday asking him to clarify reports of several deaths and possible human rights violations in Bima early this month.

The military chief declined to give an account of the incident.

"I cannot yet reveal (it) to the press. I need time and your patience because it requires proper handling in the interest of the public and general security.

"We will in due course give it to the press," he added.

Armed Forces Spokesman Brigadier General Nurhadi Purwosaputro said Bakin, the Army Intelligence Service, was preparing a full report for Gen. Tri which could be ready within two weeks.

Earlier this week the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regional military commander, Major General Sintong Panjaitan, told journalists that "it was normal to see one or two excesses" every once in a while and that "security in Bima is no worse than in other areas."

Home Affairs Minister Rudini said Wednesday that 45 people had been arrested in and around Bima from an organisation similar to one which clashed last month with the military in the southern Sumatra province of Lampung.

Military authorities said 38 people died in Lampung when troops clashed with what they described as an extremist group using Islam as a cover for subversive activities.

Gen. Tri said those arrested in connection with the Lampung incident would soon be brought to trial on charges of subversion, an offence which carries a maximum penalty of death in Indonesia.

Garuda To Fly Overseas Vietnamese to SRV
*BK2003150789 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1441 GMT
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Jakarta, March 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Garuda Indonesian Airways will take back former Vietnamese refugees in its first flight to Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam at the end of this year, according to the company's commercial director, Sunaryo.

Many former Vietnamese refugees, after living successfully in the United States, intend to return to or visit Vietnam as tourists, Sunaryo said Monday [20 March].

Their return is now possible because the Vietnamese Government has adopted an open policy, he added.

Sunaryo said the opening of Garuda service to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) has been done upon the request of the Vietnamese Government.

"After we made some commercial considerations, we concluded that the route has potential. And, then, we plan to open it at the end of this year," he added.

The most important thing is that the opening of the route is not done only for political reasons but due to economic interests, he said. "We will lose if we open it solely for political reasons", he said.

Sunaryo denied that Indonesia had been pushed by a third party to open the route.

Besides Garuda, there are other airlines which have opened flight services to Vietnam, such as the Thai Airlines [as received] and UTA of France, he said.

Garuda's plan to open flight services to Vietnam was disclosed by the company's president director, Suparno, recently.

Garuda will fly from Denpasar, Bali, to Ho Chi Minh City through Batam and return to Bali from Ho Chi Minh City through Batam and Jakarta.

Laos

Parliamentary Elections To Be Held 26 March
*BK2303072589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT
23 Mar 89*

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Vientiane, March 23 (AFP)—Laotians go to the polls Sunday in the first parliamentary elections since the 1975 communist takeover in this landlocked country, one of the world's poorest.

The elections are taking place as the Vientiane leadership has engaged in economic reforms to encourage the development of the private sector and start opening up Laos to neighbouring Thailand and Western countries.

But Vientiane-based Western diplomats say that moves here towards a more liberal and relaxed economic system have not been matched by an opening up on the political side.

While a total of 121 candidates are running in Sunday's elections for 79 seats in the People's Supreme Assembly, theoretically giving some choice to the 1.2 million voters, a leading Vientiane official also implicitly pointed to the limits of such a choice.

"One of the conditions that had to be met to be selected as a candidate was to support the motherland and socialism," national television and radio director Bounteng Vongsay said.

The national assembly "will be a rubber stamp institution," commented a Western diplomat, but added that setting up a regular legislative body would have a positive impact on foreign economic relations, a view echoed by other foreign envoys here.

Laos has had neither a constitution nor an elected National Assembly since the 1975 takeover by the communists. Since then the Laotian Communist Party has appointed a government and laid down policy through party congresses, the most recent of which was held in 1986.

The communists seized power here without bloodshed, in contrast to the military victories won by Hanoi's forces in 1975 when they conquered South Vietnam to oust the U.S.-backed Saigon government and by the Marxist Khmer Rouge when they seized power in Cambodia the same year.

Laos, whose population totals 3.8 million, held elections in June for district assembly seats and staged provincial elections in November. Western diplomats here generally viewed the establishment of the National Assembly as conducive to a better environment to allow Laos to reach out to the West for much-needed aid.

The diplomats said that the setting up of a national assembly was to be expected as it would enable Laos to adopt, as well as a constitution, legislation on foreign trade and investment.

Western diplomats and Laotian officials alike were dismissive of Thai newspaper reports that Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane would step down from his government post following the elections.

Mr Kaysone, 69, is concurrently Laos' communist party leader.

This capital city, with its broad avenues lined by rows of elegant villas built in the French colonial days, showed hardly any sign of impending elections Thursday.

As bicycle riders rode nonchalantly along the streets where only a few cars were to be seen, no one seemed to take any notice of the occasional billboards, complete with brightly coloured paintings of peasant girls and factory workers, calling on people to vote.

Radio Urges 'Vigilance' During Polling

BK1703151989 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Feature: "Beware That Enemies May Undermine Popular Democracy"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The upcoming election of members of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] is an important episode of the political life of our party, state, and the entire Lao people. Therefore, all of us should take the initiative to be prepared for the polls and be vigilant against the subversive schemes which the enemies might launch on election day. There were no unfavorable incidents during the recent elections of the people's representatives at the district, provincial, and municipal levels. The enemies tried all ways and means but failed to create disturbance or unrest during the period prior to the elections or on the election days. Moreover, the people's armed forces, military, and police, as well as the regional forces, have been vigilant and aware of the enemies' movements, maintain high combat readiness, mobilize the people to participate in the task of defending the country and maintaining peace and order, coordinate with electoral committees at all levels, guarantee safety and order for the election day, and make preparations for the election in their respective units. At the same time, each election unit, district, and the fraternal multiethnic people in each locality in all parts of the country have been highly vigilant and ready to check and foil the enemies' subversive schemes. For example, Oudomsai, Sayaboury, and Champassak Provinces have been effectively coordinating the tasks of making preparations for the election and of defending the country, peace, and order. They suppressed the displaced reactionaries who infiltrated into Khong and other districts of Champassak Province. However, some localities and election units there are still unaware of the enemies' delusive propaganda which enable them to create disturbances among the people.

This election is, therefore, important to us while the enemies will make more efforts to disrupt it. To ensure a smooth and safe election, our top priority for now is to enhance our self-vigilance against the enemies' subversive schemes. For instance, they might create unrest and interrupt the election. Our multiethnic people must be highly united and act as our eyes and ears to help our authorities defend peace and order in their respective localities, offices, and units, and foil all enemy schemes to create unrest and disturbance. Every election district

and polling unit must closely coordinate with the military, police, and guerrilla-militia units in their area to ensure safety and brilliant success for the election of the members of Supreme People's Council.

Commentaries Reject Sihanouk Proposal

BK2303083789 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 1200
GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Dear listeners: The PASASON newspaper, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party today carried a commentary on the declaration of the founding of the so-called High Council for National Defense with Sihanouk as supreme commander. The commentary stressed that the declaration of the formation of the said body runs counter to the common trend toward settlement of the Cambodian problem and showed that a wrong decision has been made by the Cambodian reactionaries, including Sihanouk himself.

For years since the formation of their so-called Coalition Government, Sihanouk has only acted as a puppet for the genocidal Pol Pot clique. In announcing the establishment of the so-called High Council for National Defense, it shows that Sihanouk still cannot avoid serving as the tool for the genocidal murderers.

In the meantime, SPK noted that in addition to serving as a tool for the Pol Pot clique to return to power in Cambodia, Sihanouk is also acting as a puppet for foreign powers, thus causing an endless civil war among the Cambodian people.

Nevertheless, be it the so-called Coalition Government or the High Council for National Defense whose establishment was announced in Beijing by the Cambodian reactionaries, it does not make any difference. This is because in whatever form they cloak themselves, they are still the same old evils—remnants who have no land to live on. They are becoming weaker and weaker and receiving less and less support from the Cambodian people as well as from the rest of the world.

Many so-called large divisions of troops that they claimed to have, with the aim of fooling world public opinion, have now disappeared. Thus, to restore public confidence in their credibility, the Pol Pot clique announced the formation of 20 more new divisions of troops. Nevertheless, these divisions exist only in ghost numbers while, in fact, the actual manpower strength is not up to the standard expected of a division of troops. Some Pol Pot defectors recently told our side that there are only 250 soldiers in one division and only 80 persons in a battalion.

Therefore, the formation of the so-called High Council for National Defense by the Cambodian reactionaries is insignificant. It will not help the settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means nor will it gain adequate strength for the Pol Pot clique to defeat the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces

[KPRAF]. The KPRAF are capable of defending the entire territory of the country and are growing incessantly stronger with every passing day as has been testified by reality over the past 10 years.

Cambodia Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed
BK2103115389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 21—A protocol for economic and cultural cooperation between Phnom Penh and Vientiane were signed in Vientiane on March 18.

Delegations of the Kampuchean and Lao capital cities held talks during which the two sides reviewed their economic and cultural cooperation over the past years and worked out a long-term programme for bilateral cooperation in the years ahead.

LPRP Receives Cambodian Party Delegation
BK2303095489 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Vientiane, March 23 (KPL)—Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member and head of the Organization and Control Commission of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], received here on March 21, a delegation of the Organization Commission of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by its deputy head, Khim Cheasophon. Questions relating to further strengthening and building of organizational machinery of the parties and governments in line with the renovation in their respective countries were discussed at the meeting.

The Kampuchean delegation arrived here on March 18 and left here yesterday.

Greetings From CPV on LPDP Anniversary
BK2303034589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Mar 89

[21 March greetings message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party]

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th founding anniversary of the noble and glorious Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the working class, and people of Vietnam, we would like to convey warm greetings, best wishes, and deep sentiments of fraternal friendship to the LPRP Central Committee, all party members and the multiethnic people of Laos.

Over the past 34 years, the multiethnic Lao people, under the LPRP's leadership, have traveled the path of struggle full of trials and have achieved glorious victories. Over the past two years or so, under the beacon of the resolution of the fourth congress, the LPRP has

stepped up the task of modification. As a result of this, the situation in Laos has become more stable with each passing day and promising steps of advancement have been achieved. The great victories of the Lao revolution have contributed to the enhancement of the position and strength of the three Indochinese countries and to the common struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Following the victories, the status and prestige of the LPRP and of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] have been increasingly raised in the international arena.

We are elated over those victories and are firmly convinced that the fraternal, multiethnic Lao people, under the leadership of the party and of you, comrades, headed by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kayson Phommavihan, will further promote and expand the tradition of solidarity and continue to heroically and indomitably carry out the revolutionary struggle to score new achievements in the cause of consolidating and perfecting the popular democratic system in step-by-step advance to socialism to build Laos into a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist country.

We are very pleased to note that throughout the past decades, our parties, born of the Indochinese Communist Party—founded, educated, and trained by beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh—have always stood by side-by-side and sincerely supported and assisted each other on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. The special solidarity and friendship between our two parties have served as a solid basis for our two countries to maintain relations and cooperation in all respects in the manner of equality and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. The defense, promotion, and expansion of the revolutionary fruits of each country in the Indochinese peninsula are a significant factor which has boosted the process of turning Southeast Asia into region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

On this occasion, on behalf of the CPV, we once again would like to express sincere thanks to the LPRP and the fraternal multiethnic Lao people for the precious assistance they have always rendered, in the spirit of fraternal friendship, to the Vietnamese revolution.

May the fraternal friendship and all-round relations and cooperation between our two parties and peoples last forever!

Fifth Session on Lao-Cuban Cooperation Opens
BK2103115189 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Vientiane, March 21 (KPL)—The 5th session of the Lao-Cuban Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was opened here yesterday.

The session is to review the implementation of the agreements reached at the 4th session in the fields of agriculture, public health, communication, sugar industry and education.

In addition, the sides are to discuss improved methods of cooperation in 1989-91, focusing on a new concept of economic cooperation based on mutual interests.

The Lao side was led by Mr. Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations and the Cuban side headed by Mr Manuel Castillo Rabassa, minister of communication of the Republic of Cuba.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Cubans

*BK2303094889 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT
23 Mar 89*

[Text] Vientiane, March 23 (KPL)—Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut received here yesterday the delegation of the Cuba-Laos Cooperation Committee led by Mr Manuel Castillo Rabassa, minister of communication of the Republic of Cuba.

The foreign minister highly acclaimed the result of the 5th session of the Lao-Cuban Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation held here recently describing it as contribution to the further strengthening of relations and cooperation in various fields between the two countries.

Kaysone Phomvihan Attends Meun Somvichit Funeral *BK1903030689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Mar 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 March, a funeral rite was performed for Comrade Meun Somvichit, former member of the second and third party Central Committee, former member of the Military Supreme Command of the Lao People's Liberation Army (LPLA) in the liberated zone, former chief of the LPLA General Logistics Department, former chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Province, and former chairman of the National Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans, who died of old age on 14 March at the age of 75.

At the mourning ceremony, Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the party Central Committee's Party and State Inspection and Control Board, and chairman of the committee in charge of the funeral, delivered a eulogy pointing out the virtuous deeds committed by the late Comrade Meun Somvichit throughout his life, especially from the period of national-democratic revolution to the present period of national defense and national construction.

Meun Somvichit was always resolutely faithful to the party and actively contributed his strength and wisdom to the party leadership. Being a member of the party

Central Committee, the comrade always tried to preserve the internal unity and unification of the party and acted as a model in consolidating and strengthening the unity among the multiethnic people and the international solidarity, and brilliantly executed all political tasks entrusted by the party and state in each period. Comrade Meun Somvichit was associated with the revolution to the last moment of his life. He has departed from this world permanently but his good name and virtuous deeds will be imprinted in our hearts forever. His thorough revolutionary deeds will always be remembered as outstanding examples for all cadres, party members, and multiethnic people.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, cadres from various services, and relatives of the late comrade also took part in the funeral rite.

Phao Bounnaphon Sets Rice Production Targets *BK2203104489 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] Vientiane, March 22 (KPL)—Minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations Mr Phao Bounnaphon, on March 20, spoke to the mediamen here on the orientation for the encouragement of the 1989 agricultural production to achieve the set targets of 1.6 million tons of paddy and 1.86 million tons of cereals.

The minister of trade pointed out that the authority of trade planned to enlarge markets in rural areas, aiming at involving farmers in marketing, thus activating them in raising the productivity of their agricultural production.

Mr Phao Bounnaphon explained that to achieve this goal, first of all, the campaign of officials and cadres in charge of trade service are to go to rural and mountainous areas to meet the countryside's needs in terms of agricultural production means, such as machinery, instruments, techniques, seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and others; on the one hand, it must have plans to directly purchase agricultural produce from farmers such as: rice, maize, cassava, soya beans, mung beans, cotton and others.

Irrigation Development Project Handed Over *BK1803102989 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 18 Mar 89*

[Text] Vientiane, March 18 (KPL)—A hand-over ceremony of the Tha Ngon Plain Restoration and Development Project, Vientiane Prefecture, took place here on March 17, 1989 between Laos and Japan. Mr Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, and Mr Teruo Hayakawa, ambassador of Japan to Laos, cut the ribbon.

The project, starting since July 21, 1987 and costing 1,210 million yen, is funded by the Japanese Government.

The work is made up of the construction of pumping station, a drainage system, concrete irrigation network, the repair of main irrigation canals, flood prevention embankment, and road system.

Lao technicians in collaboration with Japanese technicians of Kubota Co. of Japan also worked on the construction of a rice mill, artesian wells.

Philippines

PDP Laban Party Wants Aquino Stand on Bases
HK2003032589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Mar 89

[Text] The Partido Demokratikong Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan [PDP-Laban—Pilipino Democratic Party—Nation's Strength] has asked President Aquino to take a definitive stand on the future of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. A PDP-Laban convention which ended yesterday [19 March] passed a resolution asking the Aquino administration to take an immediate and categorical stand on the bases which, it said, must go when the lease expires in September 1991.

The party also rejected a 3-year economic program submitted by the Aquino government to the IMF as a requirement for a \$1.3 billion credit package. Mrs Aquino had defended the package in her speech at the PDP-Laban convention on Saturday when she said it was consistent with the imperatives of growth, and she appealed for support from her ruling coalition once dominated by the PDP-Laban [as heard].

The 2,000 delegates to the PDP-Laban national convention also agreed to launch an education drive against the continued presence of the U.S. military facilities after 1991, when the Constitution would forbid foreign military bases without the consent of a two-thirds Senate majority. Mrs Aquino has said she wants to keep her options open on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base after 1991.

Manglapus Calls Taiwan Act Unnecessary
HK1703122589 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 17 Mar 89

[From "GMA News"]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus today stated that President Aquino remains firmly committed to the one-China policy even as she encourages the maintenance of trade relations between the Philippines and Taiwan. According to Manglapus, there was no need for legislation on the Philippine-Taiwan relationship.

Manglapus added that such legislative measures would only bring about undesirable political implications:

[Begin Manglapus recording in English] The argument that we are making is not that this thing would make the Taiwanese happy, but that the proposed act is not necessary to assure the government of the Philippines of continued Taiwanese investments. [end recording]

Protocol on Cooperation Signed With USSR
HK1803032189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] The Philippines and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol aimed at enhancing technical and economic cooperation and increasing bilateral trade from the present \$40 million to about \$200 million by 1992. The protocol was signed by Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr and the Soviet Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev during a reception at the Philippine Embassy in Moscow attended by top Soviet dignitaries.

Concepcion reported fruitful results of negotiations for expanding trade and economic ties between the two countries. He said the Philippines and the Soviet Union have agreed to proceed with negotiations to allow Philippine Airlines to fly through Soviet territory and to grant the Soviet Aeroflot landing rights in the Philippines.

Aquino Stresses Need for IMF Program
HK2003090589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] President Aquino rejected a demand by the Pilipino Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation [PDP-Laban] for a 5-year moratorium on foreign debts. She made this announcement today to Malacanang reporters before entering her office in the palace.

The president reiterated that the country needs the IMF program to be able to restructure our foreign debts and thus encourage foreign investments in the Philippines.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I have already explained to them that, first of all, we need an IMF program. I think that as has been made clear, without an IMF program, we will not be able to restructure our other debts and investors, who will be hesitant to come here. So, I think this is already well understood by everybody. [end recording]

Meanwhile, on the need of a transition period prior to implementation of the Mindanao organic act, the president said that she, too, favors a transition period but added that there is nothing she can do, for it is up to Congress to decide on the matter. She also said that even the Senate is opposed to a transition period.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I told her I myself was in favor of a transition period, but of course that will really be up to the senators and the congressmen. [end recording]

This is Vic Pambuan of Mobile 13 reporting from the palace.

No 'Firm Commitment' From FRG on Aid Plan
HK2103045389 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
21 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany, the country's third largest donor next to the United States and Japan, will not make a firm commitment on the amount and extent of its contribution to the Philippine Aid Plan (PAP) unless a blueprint for the scheme is completed.

Edmund Duckwitz, charge d' affaires of the West German Embassy, yesterday said there are "many questions (concerning the PAP) which have to be answered first" before his government would make a firm commitment.

However, the PAP blueprint which is supposed to answer these questions is still being prepared by the Philippine government. Prospective donor countries hope the government would complete the blueprint by July.

Duckwitz said it is 'premature' for West Germany to specify the exact amount and extent of its assistance to the PAP. "To take such decisions, we need the specific (PAP) program to find from the Philippine side (its own plans)," he explained.

Other prospective donor countries to the PAP share West Germany's view about the assistance package, including Japan which wants to start the PAP negotiations soonest but cannot do so pending the completion of the blueprint. This blueprint is the draft of the policy framework the government will adopt as it draws on the proceeds of the PAP funds.

Duckwitz said that prior to the inception of the PAP which is designed to bail the Philippines out of its financial woes, West Germany already has on-going assistance programs for the country and that his government has been committing loans and grants each year.

"In principle, we decided to assist the Philippines as much as we can within our means," Duckwitz said. However, he said, the 12-member European Community (EC) to which West Germany belongs, is not likely to provide funds under the PAP as a group.

The EC perceives the PAP mainly as the initiative of the United States and Japan. Bonn is bent on assisting the Philippines at their own initiative, other sources said.

Besides, sources said that EC member countries have an on-going multi-billion dollar assistance package available to developing countries including the Philippines.

With donor countries withholding the specific amount of their contributions to the MAI [Multilateral Aid Initiative] government officials have to retract their earlier announcement that they are aiming to raise \$10 billion within five years.

The \$10 billion ballpark figure is considered too big particularly after the U.S. announced that its contribution to the PAP would only be \$200 million.

Not all contributions to the PAP would be in the form of grants or concessional loans. Its other components are commercial loans, foreign investments and even access to foreign markets.

The vagueness of the amount and form of foreign government commitments under the PAP has led government officials, including, Roberto Villanueva, chairman of the Coordinating Council for the PAP, to specify the total amount of money to be generated by the multilateral fund-raising effort.

Japan Requires Compliance to Letter of Intent
HK2203050989 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
22 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Japan is thinking of tying the release of the Philippine Aid Plan (PAP) to the country's compliance with the quarterly, semestral and yearly economic targets under the letter of intent (LOI) recently worked out with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The tying up of the MAI [Multilateral Aid Initiative] to the observance of IMF conditionalities is a "rational assumption" and there is "a large chance that (this) position will be adopted by the Japanese government," a Japanese Embassy official said.

Simply put, this would mean that the PAP tranches would not be released unless the government complies with the LOI targets even as the LOI is supposed to cover only the country's \$900 million three-year credit program with the IMF.

"Judging from the substance...there is a very good reason to assume that way," the official added.

Moreover, he said that "the contents or most of the contents of the LOI would be integrated in the policy framework for the Multilateral Aid Initiative (or MAI, a term alternatively used for the PAP) which is now being prepared by the Philippine government. The embassy official complained that "very little progress has been reached" towards completing the PAP framework even as he said that it is now up to the Philippine government to weave a policy framework and the list of projects to be funded by the proceeds of the PAP.

Other sources said that once the release of the PAP funds is tied to the country's compliance with the IMF conditionalities, future conduct of the government's economic policy would be held hostage by the multilateral contributors.

In fact, a number of debtor countries have been proposing to do away with these so-called cross conditionalities which, if not met, would delay not only the release of the IMF loans but also scheduled loans from commercial and official creditors. The delay in the releases of these loans, in turn, would have negative impact on the overall economic development in that projects being undertaken would slow down because funding would cease to flow.

When the Philippines overshot some of the monetary targets in the LOI under the previous standby arrangement program, the IMF delayed the release of the undisbursed loan tranches by nearly a year.

Worse, the cross conditionalities also made the official or Paris Club creditors put off the release of their own loans to the Philippines.

The previous 18-month IMF standby program had set quarterly monetary targets covering base money, net international reserves, public sector borrowing requirements, and short-term foreign borrowings.

But the \$900 million extended fund facility (EFF) currently being worked out with the IMF will cover a longer period of three years carries stricter conditionalities.

In addition to the quarterly targets, the LOI for the EFF has set six-monthly performance criteria covering the PSBR [Public Sector Borrowing Requirement], base money, NIR [expansion unknown], limits on short-term foreign loans, and ceiling on total short-term outstanding foreign debt.

In addition, targets are set for annual percentage changes in output and prices, money and credit public finance and external transactions.

Monsod Comments on PAP Proposed Projects
HK2203052789 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
22 Mar 89 pp 1, 5

[By Reporter Angelina Sy Tan]

[Text] Proposed projects for the Philippine Aid Plan [PAP] do not approximate anywhere near \$10 billion, Economic Planning Secretary Solita C. Monsod informed Sen. Vicente Paterno, chairman of the Senate ad hoc committee on the PAP.

In a letter sent by Sec. Monsod to Sen. Paterno last March 14, 1989, the former said that of the 190 projects submitted for PAP funding, only 84 were with a feasibility study or its equivalent.

Sec. Monsod pointed out that donor countries want to "see concrete and well-documented proposals" for projects under the PAP.

Earlier, Roberto T. Villanueva, chairman of the coordinating committee for the PAP, decided to forgo its planned Preparatory Committee meeting, which would have tackled project evaluations among others, in favor of a pledging session by mid-year 1989.

Sec. Monsod said, "Procedures can be tedious and lengthy in view of requirements."

For instance, she said, Italy usually dispatches two missions to a beneficiary country, one to appraise projects prior to technical approval by the Italian Government and another to prepare detailed documentation prior to budgetary approval.

In the case of German assistance, she said, the appraisal process alone can take as much as 14 months before a decision to finance a project is made.

Ms. Monsod said project evaluation is necessary especially for large projects requiring foreign borrowings. This is to ensure that resources are well spent on viable and high-priority projects.

"At the end of the day, we all have to make an accounting to the people on how we applied this country's resources," she said.

She said the National Economic and Development Authority's [NEDA] Investment Coordination Committee [ICC] approved 33 projects last year from 19 in 1987. Loan agreements signed also increased from five to 41 in the same period.

The ICC, comprised of representatives from the departments of finance, budget and management, trade and industry, agriculture, the Central Bank and the Office of the President, is NEDA's key body in evaluating foreign-assisted projects.

Furthermore, she said, if evaluation for PAP projects must be done by a separate body, "it would have to be transitional so as not to negate the efforts towards decentralization. That (evaluation) mechanism can be in place until such time that the local government units are completely capable of handling projects."

Phase Two of Export Development Plan Approved
HK2203045989 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
22 Mar 89 p 12

[By Susan Amoroso-Ortaleza]

[Text] The Philippines Export Development Project Phase II has been approved by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and all items and conditions of the project have been agreed upon in principle.

This project will be the first government-executed, UNDP-assisted project under the Department of Trade and Industry [DTI].

The Bureau of Export Trade Promotion (BETP) will be the lead implementing agency with the International Trade Center (ITC) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as cooperating agencies.

Trade officials said the memorandum of agreement will be signed on April 4 with Economic Planning Secretary Solita S. Monsod, director general of the National Economic and Development Authority as one of the principal signatories. The export development project under the Fourth UNDP Country Program for the Philippines aims to improve the balance of payments of the country through improved export performance from a diversified export base and the increased competitiveness of Philippine exports.

Specifically, the four-year project is intended to improve export performance by providing assistance to exporters and would-be exporters in the areas of strategy formulation, design, and product adaptation, production, marketing and trade information.

The project aims to cover initially four non-traditional export product groups, namely: furniture, gifts, housewares and processed foods.

The project aims to develop these four industries as they have proven track records of being able to come up with unique product development ideas containing higher value added of as much as 70 percent to 80 percent.

Furthermore, these four non-traditional export products have been found to be highly labor-intensive. Another favorable aspect which the DTI finds noteworthy in the four industries is their capacity to absorb more indigenous raw materials in the product development aspect to further raise the local value added content.

For the furniture sector, the project aims to develop indigenous raw materials incorporating wood, rattan and wicker.

For the gifts and housewares, BETP wishes to concentrate on specific product ideas that incorporate wood and non-precious stones used for costume jewelry and the like.

For the processed foods sector, BETP hopes to develop product ideas that will use more of the abundant tropical products here such as mango, pineapple, coconut, ethnic foods (bijon, native sauces and similar products), tomato and other innovative food ideas using locally available resources.

Tribal Groups Protest Foreign Missionaries
HK1803031389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] Leaders of various ethnic groups from South Cotabato and General Santos City have vowed to oppose what they described as unlawful entry of foreign missionaries in civil reservations set aside for them by the national government. They said that the foreign groups come in the guise of helping cultural communities. Some 40 tribal leaders representing the Balaan, Manobo, Tboli, Tiruray, Ubo and Kalagan tribes and representatives of the controversial stone age Tasaday tribe have expressed their strong opposition in an informal dialogue with mediators over the weekend.

Tribal doctors have accused the alien-run Santa Cruz Mission based in Lake Cebu, South Cotabato of alleged serious violations of Philippine laws and decrees of tribal civil reservations. In a recent complaint filed before Secretary Jose Lopez of the Office of the Southern Cultural Minorities, they specifically cited the American mission headed by one priest, [name indistinct], and his associate, a certain Emma Castro, head of the mission's education and foreign relations, as having allegedly entered and occupied vast tracts of lands inside the Datu Masalem and Tasaday civil reservations in Tabayong and Lake Cebu respectively.

Aquino, Laurel Reconciliation Still Uncertain
HK2303113189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] It is still uncertain whether or not the reconciliation between President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel will materialize. Deo Macalma of Mobile No 7 has the details:

[Begin recording] [Macalma] The reconciliation between President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel is still not certain. The latter stated that he will continue to criticize the government, and praise it if it has done something good for the people. Ike Gutierrez, Laurel's spokesman, said that despite the planned reconciliation, the vice president will continue to play the role of fiscalizer and opposition leader.

[Gutierrez] The opposition's role is to fiscalize in a constructive way. If the administration has done something well, we praise it; and we criticize it if it has done otherwise. The opposition offers constructive proposals for the improvement of government. There should be an active, constitutional, non-violent opposition in a democracy, which is democracy's bulwark. If there is no opposition to criticize and praise the administration, then we will no longer be a democracy.

[Macalma] Meanwhile, Laurel's spokesman also said that the government should reveal the conditions behind the \$1.3-billion IMF loan. The office of the vice president issued a statement saying that if these are burdensome conditions, the people should be informed so that they can prepare for them and take the necessary measures. [end recording]

Laurel Stresses Opposition Role

HK2203114589 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 22 Mar 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] President Aquino today said that she was ready to reconcile with Vice President Salvador Laurel and iron out their differences. The president made this statement in an ambush interview in Malacanang this morning.

Meanwhile, responding immediately to the president's remarks, Laurel asserted that there was nothing to reconcile as he and the president have remained good friends. However, in matters of principle and of national interest, Laurel pointed out that reconciliation would be impossible as he is now recognized as the opposition leader. In addition, as the vice president, he also serves as a check against abuses in government.

Troops Deployed To Secure Election Areas

HK2303074589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 Mar 89 pp 1, 7

[By Catalino Alano Jr.]

[Text] The Armed Forces has started deploying troops in areas tagged as hot spots in preparation for the March 28 barangay elections, the Commission on Elections [Comelec] said yesterday.

The Comelec also said 143 barangays in Lanao del Sur which were abolished under PD [Presidential Decree] 108 have been resurrected on recommendation of the Department of Local Government.

In Cebu city, Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said 1,009 barangays in the Visayas were being closely monitored by the military as potential hot spots in the coming elections.

Comelec Commissioner Alfredo Abueg said the military and the Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGUs) have been sent "to strategic areas in critical barangays."

Abueg said that in Quezon province, where 143 of the total 1,279 barangays are tagged as critical, six Constabulary companies have been deployed. But he said there would be no clustering of precincts or postponement of the elections as the military has given assurances of peaceful and orderly elections there.

Abueg also distributed copies of a field report from Mindoro Oriental which said there were eight towns and 48 barangays there where "the presence of insurgents might influence the conduct of the polls."

The report also said police and military units have been concentrated in affected areas.

Julio Desamito, Comelec director for election and barangay affairs, said the commission is ready to hold elections in all the listed 41,135 barangays with 104,647 precincts.

He said there are 1,123 new precincts for the March 28 elections, 380 of which are from Region 12 where the 143 Lanao del Sur barangays are located. Other regions which posted large increases in the number of precincts are Region 2 with 103, Region 6 with 131 and Region 8 with 189 new precincts. Metro Manila is the only region where no increase was recorded.

Abueg assured the public there would be sufficient regular AFP units and CAFGUS in critical areas, although he declined to give the exact number of troops fielded to secure the barangay elections.

The military has earlier submitted to the Comelec a list of barangays tagged as potential hot spots. The list said there are 2,853 barangays considered very critical or influenced by insurgents, 5,612 other barangays were tagged as critical or infiltrated while 8,424 barangays are considered sensitive or threatened.

De Villa said that based on the report he received from Brig. Gen. Orlando Antonio, chief of the Visayas Command, 267 barangays in the Western Visayas are considered probable hot spots, 199 in Central Visayas and 543 in Eastern Visayas. The Visayas has a total of 11,553 barangays.

De Villa said Brig. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, chief of the Southern Command, reported only 478 barangays as probable hot spots in Mindanao.

Former Marcos Cabinet Ministers in Hawaii

HK2303132789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] Five former cabinet members of deposed President Marcos left for Hawaii yesterday. Former justice minister Estelito Mendoza said the visit is private and there is no truth to the news that they will hold a meeting of the cabinet-in-exile. The group has no plans to get Marcos and bring him back to the Philippines. Former Labor Minister Blas Ople is among them. According to him, he has informed President Aquino regarding their trip and the latter understood their motive and did not express opposition. Others in the group are former Ministers Silvia Montes of social services; Conrado

Estrella of land reform; and Jaime Laya of education, who according to reports was arrested. They took a United Airlines plane, which flew them to Tokyo, where they took a connecting flight to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Deo Macalma of Mobile 7 brings us news about the arrest of former education minister Jaime Laya in Honolulu, Hawaii. Here is a telephone interview with Consul General Buddy Gomez:

[Begin recording] [Macalma] /Good afternoon, Consul General Buddy Gomez./

[Gomez] /Good afternoon, Deo./

[Macalma] Sir, what is the latest update regarding the report that former Education Minister Jaime Laya was arrested in Hawaii?

[Gomez] /I cannot confirm nor can I verify that he was in fact arrested. However, since I don't know exactly what happened a couple of hours ago, I can only tell you a couple of things: Number one: Assuming that he was apprehended, he is now released. I am not sure if he was really arrested, but I can tell you that he is not under custody right now because I just checked that he is registered in a hotel here in Honolulu, and he is out having dinner. The other thing also is: Assuming that the apprehension is correct information, let us remember, and let us not make a mistake about this, Jimmy Laya is not an accused in this case. He is, according to what I heard, is that the U.S. courts in New York City require the presence of Jimmy Laya as a material witness. I repeat, his presence is required by the U.S. courts as a material witness./

[Macalma] What is the meaning of this, Consul?

[Gomez] I am not a lawyer and /I am not familiar with the process here in the United States, except that I know that if you are required as a material witness, that means to say that you are not an accused./ He is not accused and they simply require his presence, /and maybe his cooperation./

[Macalma] Sir, has he ever appeared before the U.S. courts?

[Gomez] As far as I know, /in the course of the investigations of the cases against Mr and Mrs Marcos, Jimmy Laya has made himself available in some of the investigations, not yet a court hearing. He made himself available and I know that he has cooperated with them./ Jimmy has nothing to hide. He will give a straightforward reply to whatever question you ask him. /That's the reason why/ I do not understand why he was arrested or apprehended upon his arrival at the airport /in relation to his being a material witness. That, I think, is a nuance in American judicial system./ Perhaps they have fears, /they want to make sure that Jimmy makes himself present there,/ that is why they did it.

/On the other hand, it is also possible that since Jimmy Laya always travels because of many consultancies, it is possible that they may have issued a subpoena for him to appear, and the subpoena was never served. Now not being able to serve a subpoena upon him, it is probable that/ since they could not serve it, they just waited for the opportunity to get him and inform him that he is badly needed as a material witness. /That is my common sense interpretation of what is happening./ I repeat, /Jimmy is not the accused in this case./

[Macalma] He is only a witness.

[Gomez] /They call it a material witness./ Perhaps it would mean /a very important witness./

[Macalma] Consul general, which particular case is this—racketeering charges or the ill-gotten wealth?

[Gomez] Here in the United States /that's one and the same thing./ The New York court has combined all the charges of racketeering and ill-gotten wealth. /I am not even familiar with the details because, I want to be frank with you,/ we do not have anything to do with it. /This is an American case because these are violations of American law after the Marcoses arrived in the United States./ That is how I understand it.

[Macalma] If former minister Jaime Laya is a witness, why is it that the reports we received in Manila say that he is being asked to post bail?

[Gomez] /I do not know the procedure here. As I told you, I am not sure if in fact that happened, but I am willing to believe that report if it in fact happened. But at the same time/ if it is indeed true, he must have already posted bail, /which is the reason why Jimmy Laya is no longer under custody because he is already registered in a hotel./

[Macalma] Sir, what is the news about former labor minister Blas Ople, Estelito Mendoza, and Conrado Estrella?

[Gomez] They must now be resting. /Let me see,/ it is already 2238 on Wednesday. They must still have jet lag, even if they arrived this morning. They must have toured around after their arrival. Perhaps /after dinner they decided to sleep early, and most probably/ they will wait for the visiting hours of St. Francis Hospital tomorrow and see the former president.

[Macalma] Sir, here in Metro Manila, although the former cabinet ministers of deposed president Marcos have denied it, there is news that they will discuss with him the formation of a cabinet-in-exile. Do you know anything about this?

[Gomez] Nothing. /As a matter of fact/ Blas Ople himself says that there is no truth to this. You know very well that there are a lot of rumors going around Manila. /I

don't think there is any truth to it. Because, let's face it, this is a sentimental journey for the ex-cabinet ministers, and after all Mr Ople is a very sober mind, he is not going to do something as foolish as that./

[Macalma] Sir, there are rumors saying that Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos will be asked to return and she will run in the 1992 presidential elections, imitating Eva Peron of Argentina.

[Gomez] No, Eva Peron never had a case in the United States. /The problem of Mrs Marcos and Mr Marcos is that they are presently accused in a criminal case here in the United States. I am assuming of course that before they can get out of the United States they have to settle their case./

[Macalma] Thank you very much, sir. Would you like to add anything?

[Gomez] Nothing. /I am glad to be given this opportunity, Deo./ At least we have shed more light on the matter and Jimmy Laya's friends will not concern themselves unnecessarily. /For sure he just went out for dinner and he's going to have a rest for the evening./ [end recording]

Ramos Suspends Gun Importation Licenses
HK2103042989 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Mar 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos yesterday ordered the indefinite suspension of all licenses for the importation of high-powered firearms in the country.

In a memo to Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, chief of the Constabulary and director general of the Integrated National Police, Ramos noted that "firearm indentors" were violating the conditions prescribed in the license.

"Firearm indentors" are licensed dealers of assault weapons, like UZIs and Galils, and other high-powered firearms which are intended for military use only. Civilians can buy low powered guns, like cal. 22 handguns and shotguns for defensive purposes, from licensed gun dealers.

"(The) firearm indentors have been importing firearms not only for the Armed Forces but also for some personnel of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] acting in their private capacity as well as other government entities which are not covered in the license," Ramos stated in the memo.

To correct the malpractice, Ramos ordered Montano "to review the format of the license issued to indentors and importers for the purpose of institutionalizing amendments to correct the gap in the coverage of the license."

The PC [Philippine Constabulary] is responsible for the issuance of licenses to import assault weapons.

The laws governing the purchase of assault weapons was questioned last month with the importation of Israeli-made UZIs by Representatives Rodrigo Gutang and Renato Unico.

Gutang is a retired brigadier general.

The defense department found the importation illegal because it lacked a clearance from Central Bank and an authorization from the DND. [Department of National Defense]

Early Warning System Urged Against NPA
HK2303072389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos directed yesterday all Peace and Order Councils (POCs) to adopt an early warning system to ward off raids by New People's Army (NPA) rebels on municipal halls and police stations.

His directive came in the wake of a series of attacks by the NPAs in the Visayas, particularly in Aklan.

Military authorities could not determine whether the attacks were part of an offensive launched by the NPA in connection with the Communist Party of the Philippines' (CPP) 27th anniversary on March 29.

NPA rebels attacked last Monday the municipal hall of Buruanga, a small town northeast of Capiz near Aklan and Antique, and burned it.

The raiders escaped in a bus which they also burned upon reaching Sta. Cruz, Pandan, in Antique. No one was reported injured in the attack.

Ramos ordered Gen. Renato S. De Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, to check if the POCs have some warning devices that will protect government officials and personnel and civilians from NPA attacks.

Ramos, vice chairman of the national POC, urged the use of civilian volunteers to provide information on the presence of suspicious-looking persons in a municipality.

In various meetings with POCs, the defense chief repeatedly stressed the need to forge a working relationship with the civilians not only in socio-economic development, but also in the protection of their villages.

Court Martial of 1987 Coup Plotters Begins
HK1703122789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] The trial of top military officers accused of involvement in the August 1987 coup attempt has been initiated by a military court. Brigadier General Edgardo

Abenina, six colonels and one major were charged with mutiny for their part in the brief take-over of Cebu City during the 1987 coup attempt.

Prosecutors filed evidence to support the charges against the accused and more than 100 military personnel in a separate military court. Formal arraignment of Abenina will take place next week.

Meanwhile, Defense Council Homobono Adaza questioned the impartiality of the court martial, claiming that members of the court were following orders from President Aquino and had described Abenina's group as traitors. However, the court did not comment on Adaza's question nor his remarks on the incompetence of a member of the 6-man military tribunal.

Espinosa Murder Prompts Call for More Security
HK2003050189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] Congressman Renato Unico confirmed, over the Paliwanagan [Clarification] radio program, that there is a lead in the murder of Masbate Congressman Moises Espinosa. Unico said this after a conversation with Colonel Norberto Lina.

[Begin Unico recording] This morning at 0730, I spoke with Col Lina who reported that they have a very credible witness who has made an identification, and they have gotten the red Honda motorcycle involved in the case. [end recording]

Meanwhile Congressman Vicente Rivera, member of the committee probing the case, said that they will be able to submit the results of their investigation to Congress in 2 or 3 days' time. This is despite the fact that Congress will be in recess over Holy Week. Rivera also said they will submit proposals to Congress in connection with security measures at Masbate Airport.

[Begin Rivera recording] The security aspects of our airports are very loose, very lax. I'm not blaming anyone in this particular incident, but certainly we found that at the Masbate Airport there are masses of squatters around the terminal building. I think this should be discouraged because anyone can enter the airport. For security reasons, this has to be curtailed and controlled. [end recording]

Meanwhile Congressman Renato Dagon said that the killing of Masbate Congressman Moises Espinosa should serve as a lesson to those who play down the need for tight security for legislators.

[Begin Dagon recording] Congressmen need a little bit of protection, because one can see that many congressmen have been attacked. Unlike the governors and the mayors, congressmen have no protection. Governors have the provincial PC [Philippine Constabulary] whom they can tap for their personal security, as well as some

provincial security people on the payroll of the provincial government. The municipal mayors have the municipal policemen. But in the case of congressmen, there is no such thing. [end recording]

PC Officer 'Main Suspect'
HK1803031189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] A ranking constabulary officer was tagged as the main suspect in the assassination yesterday of Representative Moises Espinosa of Masbate. According to sources, Masbate had worked for the suspected officer's transfer from Masbate to another command following the ambush last year of a political protégé of the congressman who was then the mayor of Kennedy in the Masbate town. The PC [Philippine Constabulary] officer immediately blamed communist guerrillas for the Espinosa protégé's ambush. However, the criminal investigation service later determined that the assailants were goons, probably hired by the congressman's political rivals in the province.

Espinosa was ambushed shortly after disembarking from a Philippine Airlines Fokker plane at the Masbate airport.

Army Announces Anticommunist 'Total Strategy'
HK2103043589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Mar 89 pp 1, 18

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] The Philippine Army (PA) announced yesterday a "total strategy" to crush the political and military structures of the communist movement down to the barangay level.

In a report to Gen. Renato S. de Villa, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Maj. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, Army chief, said the Army's role in implementing the national strategy to solve the insurgency problem involves the identification of the political structure of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), its isolation, and destruction of its armed forces.

Adalem said the new strategy calls for mobilizing the Army's group forces and tapping the civilians' help in its operations, especially in the countryside.

He said full implementation of the Special Operations Team (SOT) concept is being applied to the "triad operations" of information-gathering, civil-military operations, and combat tactics.

Under the SOT scheme, soldiers live in communist-infiltrated barangays and identify CPP guerrilla units.

SOT members, who are highly trained soldiers, also teach in a barangay, familiarize the people with the various development programs of the government, and help build schools and roads.

The SOT, which began in the early '70s in Mindanao, was found effective in solving the insurgency problem. The approach was undertaken by Adalem himself who laid down the strategies to fight the insurgents when he was area commander in the South.

Since its implementation, the Army has liberated 845 communist-influenced barangays in the country, Adalem said.

Adalem said the focus of the PA this year is to improve its capabilities and contribute a big share in the overall counter-insurgency drive of the government.

"We are giving emphasis to the formation of an Army that is responsive to its mission and effective in countering the insurgency problem," Adalem said.

He cited "a lean, compact, and highly motivated people's force" that will play a vital role in the AFP's anti-insurgency program.

He said that the quality profile of Army soldiers is being improved as their entry into the Army is through a system of "training first before enlisting."

The Army chief added that assignments of Army soldiers are now on a regional basis and based on the AFP rotation policy.

He said headquarters and garrison troops have been trimmed down to the "barest minimum" to increase the number of men in the battlefield and improve the "teeth-to-tail" ratio.

He said the Army is also deploying specialized units skilled in identifying and neutralizing the political bases of the communist movement.

"One of the Army's objectives is to achieve a standing ground force capable of providing highly motivated people-oriented soldiers who can be readily deployed to handle any situation," Adalem said.

Detained CPP Head Salas on Insurgents' Future
HK2003033589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Mar 89

[Text] Total victory by the communist insurgent forces is possible in the next 10 years, but the prospects are not very good. This, according to the jailed alleged chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], Rodolfo Salas, who the military says was CPP chairman for 10 years until his arrest in September 1986, said that the rebels plan to seek material aid from North Korea and the Islamic bloc and that limited help from the Soviet Union was also possible. Salas is being tried on rebellion charges.

Speaking from his jail cell 2 weeks before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the CPP's armed wing, the New People's Army, on March 29, Salas said that the fortunes of the rebellion depend on developments in the country and abroad between now and 1991. The CPP issued a statement in December setting a bold target to take over the government within 10 years. Salas said he thinks it is possible; but that judging from the present stage of the revolutionary movement, he is not optimistic; it depends on what happens in the next 2 or 3 years. The rebels would also have to consider the possible U.S. response to escalated conflict in this country, which hosts 2 large military bases.

Senate Approves Organic Act for Muslim Mindanao
HK1703122389 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] The Senate today approved on second reading, the amended copy of the organic act for Muslim Mindanao. Jojo Ismael reports:

[Begin recording] In a nominal voting conducted in today's session, 18 senators led by Senate President Jovito Salonga voted in the affirmative against 1 negative vote and 2 abstentions in approving the said organic act for Muslim Mindanao.

Meanwhile, Muslim Senators Mamintal Tamano and Santanina Rasul registered their reservations by disclosing before the chamber that they are voting in the affirmative with reservations. The two Muslims senators likened the approved Mindanao Act to a still-born baby which, they said, will not solve the Mindanao conflict.

Senator John Osmena who voted against the said proposed legislation categorically said that Senate Bill No 907 will not solve the Muslim question. [end recording]

Lower House Approves Bills
HK1803031589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Mar 89

[Text] At the House of Representatives, solons also approved on second reading the organic bills for the autonomous regions of the Cordilleras and Muslim Mindanao. The proposed organic acts provide for direct election of the regional governor and vice governor for the Cordillera. The regional government for Muslim Mindanao will be run by an executive council which will be composed of representatives of the component provinces and duly organized cities and regions. They will choose among themselves the chief executive.

Baguio City in the Cordilleras and Zamboanga City in Western Mindanao will be governed by their respective charters although they are also included in the autonomous region. A capital of P [pesos] 10 billion every year for 10 years will be provided to each region for their development. In addition, they will get a 30 percent share of the internal revenues collected there.

Diplomat Says ICO Document 'Worrisome'
HK2203045789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 22 Mar 80 p 6

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The distinction made between the "Filipino government" and the "Bangsamoro people" in a resolution of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) [ICO] worries Filipino diplomats who think the move is aimed towards giving Muslim rebels a sovereign status.

A diplomat assigned to study the OIC resolution pointed to Section 6 which calls on the OIC secretariat to contact the "Filipino government" for the quick implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

A specialist in Middle East and African affairs, the diplomat said the phrase is "worrisome" as it may mean the OIC is sending a message to the Aquino government.

Analyzing the document with the GLOBE the diplomat then pointed to Section 1 of the three-page resolution, which describes Muslims in Mindanao as "Bangsamoro people."

He said the description is reflective of OIC's close affinity with the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] which, he said, might be translated into more political and material support. "The OIC has adopted the language of the MNLF in its propaganda," the diplomat who requested anonymity said.

On the other hand, Ambassador Pacifico Castro of the Middle East and African Affairs has a more optimistic view of the resolution, describing it as the mildest so far.

In a telex to Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus, Castro, now in Madrid for a conference with Middle East ambassadors, said the OIC did not use harsh words like "condemn", "deplore" and "violation of human rights."

He attributed the "dramatic improvement of the RP [Republic of the Philippines] position" to several meetings before the conference held between Philippine envoys and OIC officials.

In a related development, moderate Saudi Arabia has succeeded in preventing extremist OIC members from accepting the Moro National Liberation Front as a full fledged OIC member, MNLF insiders said.

As in previous OIC meetings, the Saudi Arabia which chairs the influential secretariat used its persuasive influence to prevent extremist members led by militant Libya, from endorsing the MNLF's proposal to be treated as a sovereign state.

"The Philippine government is fortunate that Saudi Arabia continues to be a moderating influence in the OIC," MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari said in a radio interview last week.

A day before, the OIC ministers ignored the MNLF's bid for membership as proposed by Misuari.

Thailand

'Confusion' Over Bush Rejection of 'Hot Line'
BK2303130789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Mar 89 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] US Ambassador Daniel O'Donahue will meet Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan this afternoon to convey a message from Washington on President Bush's responses to the Thai government's proposals for a review on bilateral Thai-US relations.

Meanwhile, confusion continued this morning as to whether the President had really rejected the proposal for a direct link between the White House and Thai Government House.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani described as a "misinterpretation" a report that Washington politely and diplomatically rejected the proposal for a "hotline" between the two nations' leaders.

"It's not a hotline as such," Suwit said.

The spokesman said that in the written message, of which copies had been sent to Government House and the Foreign Ministry yesterday, it was stated that the US agreed to continued contacts with the Thai government through existing channels of communications.

"To my understanding, the US proposed that communications and consultations can continue through the existing channels, including Government House and Foreign Ministry. The two sides may also set up delegations as another alternative channel for talks. You know, it depends on how the two governments will agree to go about it," Suwit said.

Suwit said the US ambassador will call on the premier at 2 pm after which a news conference will be held to clarify the confusion.

The US message is in response to proposals mentioned in an aide memoire that Chatchai presented with President Bush during their Tokyo meeting last month. The memoire, reportedly drafted by PM's [prime minister's] policy advisers, called for a review on the existing bilateral relations. It also proposed the concept that all bilateral trade-related issues be put in a broad framework so that negotiations can proceed when specific disputes hit any snags.

To reinforce the review, the aide memoire proposed a direct link between White House and Government House.

A source sympathetic with the advisers contended that the US did not reject the Thai proposal in the aide memoire. "The message says that the US is ready to study all our proposals. Secondly, it says consultations can be carried out through a variety of channels," he said.

He added, "the direct link between Government House and White House is already existing, otherwise, the Tokyo meeting would not have come about. The Tokyo meeting could not have come from nowhere."

He was referring to PM's adviser Surakiat Sathianthai's connection with certain White House staff. The source claimed that the aide memoire never proposed a direct link or a "hotline" between the premier and the President.

"We were talking about a link between the White House and Government House, not necessarily between the leaders of the two nations," he contended.

PM's policy advisers have come under mounting pressure in the recent days. The Social Action Party (SAP) have accused them of "meddling with" the ministerial affairs under SAP ministers' responsibility. Faced with the pressure, Chatchai instructed his advisers to stay away from SAP-run ministries and responsibility. The prominent area is the bilateral Thai-US trade disputes under Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin in his capacity as chairman of the committee on international trade and economic cooperation policy. But informed sources said this morning the latest blow (reports that the US President has rejected the proposal for a direct link) will not cause them to give up.

Chatchai Views 'Direct Links'

BK2303144289 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Interview given by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan with unidentified reporters at Government House on 23 March—portion recorded]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Daniel O'Donahue made an official call on Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at Government House this afternoon to present him with a letter from the U.S. President. After the meeting, Gen Chatchai reported to newsmen on the meeting as follows:

[Begin recording] [Chatchai] He gave me a message from Washington. It was a follow up of what I discussed with President Bush in Tokyo. Well, he seemed to be very pleased with what we discussed on our desire to strengthen bilateral relations and to promote links at all levels—at the government, private sector, academic sector, and all other levels; what is called direct links [preceding two words in English]. There was nothing about any hot line [preceding two words in English].

There is no such word in our aide-memoire. I do not know where this came from. It seems to me that there has been an effort to sabotage and to discredit the government. We have never asked the United States for a hot line. The hot line is used for contact between superpowers. What we discussed with the U.S. President was mainly about economic cooperation and our desire to correct economic problems between our two countries.

The U.S. ambassador paid me an official visit. The content of the message from the U.S. President was thoroughly positive [preceding word in English]. That means he agreed with us throughout, with no exception. Besides, there is no such word as hot line. By direct links, we mean that we want direct contacts between the two governments, the two private sectors and between the two academic sectors and at all levels.

[Unidentified reporter] Do these direct contacts include the prime minister?

[Chatchai] Yes. Well there should have been no problem. I did not see anything wrong. Anyway, reports said that we proposed a hot line. I suspect that these reports were meant to create confusion. I have instructed officials to check into this to see how such classified documents could leak out. We must find out who was responsible for the leak. Moreover, they misquoted it thus making things worse. [end recording]

Prime Minister Chatchai's China Visit Reported

BK2303093589 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
16 Mar 89 pp 1, 23

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and his delegation left on the evening of 14 March for an official visit to China. THAI RAT's reporter, Kannika Songcharoen, who is in the group accompanying the prime minister, reported on 15 March as follows.

The prime minister and his delegation arrived at Beijing airport at 2100 on 14 March (local time). The prime minister was met by the Chinese public health minister. The prime minister and his delegation were later taken to the Diaoyutai official guesthouse.

Miss Kannika Songcharoen said the Chinese Government held an official welcome for the Thai prime minister at Tiananmen Square in front of the Great Hall of the People. The ceremony was presided over by Chinese Premier Li Peng who led the Thai prime minister to a forum for a gun salute and to review the honor guard. The Thai and Chinese national anthems were played.

Li Peng then invited the Thai prime minister for private talks at the Great Hall of the People. The Thai prime minister was accompanied during the talks by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry Sarasin Wiraphon, Thai Ambassador to Beijing Tet Bunnak, and

Adviser to Prime Minister Surakiat Sathianthai. Afterward, the Thai and Chinese delegations held meetings. The Thai delegation included members from the private sector represented by the Bankers Association, the Industrial Council, and the Board of Trade of Thailand.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani reported after the meeting that the first issue brought up for talks was the Cambodian problem. Both China and Thailand agreed that efforts must be made to solve the problem. Both countries have been trying to find peace for Cambodia and will continue with this objective. Both countries look forward to Vietnam's carrying out its pledge for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by September. They also agreed on the establishment of a four-party interim government of Cambodia.

Asked by reporters whether there were any options if Vietnam failed to carry out its pledge on troop withdrawal, Suwit said the two sides did not discuss it, but China however remarked that Vietnam is known for not keeping its word. We must therefore see if Vietnam will do as it said. China however stressed that it would pursue steps toward achieving settlement in Cambodia. It will bring up the Cambodian issue for discussion during the Chinese-Soviet Summit. China will try by all means to have the Soviet Union pressure Vietnam to pull out of Cambodia. Suwit said Prime Minister Chatchai told China about his meeting with Hun Sen. China, he said, did not ask questions about it, but only listened to Thailand's report.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Chatchai brought up with China problems which are obstacles to economic and investment cooperation, such as difficulties in sending foreign currencies from China. On this, the Chinese prime minister said investors are allowed to send net profits in foreign currencies from China, but not in yuan. Chatchai invited China to invest in the steel bar industry in Thailand.

According to Miss Kannika's report, in the afternoon, Gen Chatchai and his party paid a visit to Chinese President Yang Shangkun, and Mrs Deng Yingchao, wife of former Prime Minister Zhou Enlai.

In the evening, Chinese Premier Li Peng and his wife hosted a reception welcoming the Thai prime minister in the west wing of the Great Hall of the People. Gen Chatchai delivered a speech at the reception. He said that it was an honor for him to visit China again, this time in his capacity as prime minister of Thailand. It was a great honor for him to be invited to China. He said that the establishment of Thai-Chinese relations was a diplomatic success in adjusting themselves to the world situation which shifted from a cold war to a relaxation. He said that time has proved that the then Thai and Chinese leaders made a correct decision. In addition to achieving peace for both countries, the move also contributed to peace in the region. Thai-Chinese relations are an example of friendship between two countries with different ideologies.

He said: "Thailand believes that Chinese-Soviet efforts to normalize relations will greatly contribute to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Thailand will also make all-out efforts to bring peace back to Cambodia."

On 16 March, the prime minister is scheduled to lay a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes, pay tribute to Mao Zedong, and have lunch with Prince Sihanouk. In the afternoon, he will play golf with Zhao Ziyang. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will meet with his Chinese counterpart. Businessmen, to be divided into three groups, will make observation trips and hold discussion with Chinese officials. After the golf game, the prime minister will hold talks with Zhao Ziyang.

Our reporter also reported that Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan is scheduled to call on Deng Xiaoping on 17 March.

Meets With Prince Sihanouk

*BK2303072589 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
17 Mar 89 pp 1,2*

[Text] Our correspondents, reporting from Beijing on the visit by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, says that at 0940 yesterday, the Thai prime minister and his delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of Mao Zedong, former chairman of the Communist Party of China [CPC], at Tienanmen Square. Gen Chatchai then called on Chinese Vice President Wang Zhen.

Gen Chatchai and his party later attended a luncheon hosted by Prince Norodom Sihanouk at Building No 15, Tiao Yu Tai. Prince Sihanouk prepared the meal himself. Before the arrival of Gen Chatchai, Prince Sihanouk spoke to newsmen on the holding of a third Jakarta informal talks [JIM]. He said he did not know whether the next meeting on Cambodia would be called JIM 3 and when or where such a meeting would take place. He said, however, that there will be a roundtable conference on Cambodia in June with the participation of the four Cambodian factions. The date and place of the conference still has not been decided upon.

After the luncheon, the Thai prime minister played golf with Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee general secretary.

Meanwhile, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila held consultations with the PRC foreign minister. After the talks, Foreign Minister Sitthi gave a news conference. He said that the visit to China by the Thai delegation had been very successful and beneficial to both sides. China and Thailand also discussed settlement of the Cambodian problem. Both sides had similar views and agreed on all objectives toward solving the issue. The extensive discussions between Thailand and China allowed both sides to better understand the problem.

Minister Sitthi said that during his meeting with the PRC foreign minister he informed his Chinese counterpart of the results of JIM 2. The Chinese minister remarked that Vietnam had promised to withdraw its troops from Cambodia by September. He said that during a visit to Beijing by a senior Vietnamese official, Vietnam publicly declared that it would withdraw all its troops if arms supplies to Cambodian resistance factions cease. At JIM 2, he said, Vietnam set several more conditions for the troop pullout, thus making the troop withdrawal uncertain. However, both China and Thailand agree that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal will pave the way for a settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Minister Sitthi also reported about Prime Minister Chatchai's meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk at a luncheon hosted by Sihanouk. He said Prince Sihanouk gave Chatchai a warm welcome. Gen Chatchai expressed his support to Sihanouk, reaffirming that Thailand has always supported the tripartite Cambodian Coalition Government. Sihanouk thanked Thailand for assisting the afflicted Cambodian people who are struggling for national independence. Sihanouk also said Thailand should let the other Cambodian side know that Sihanouk has now accepted the proposal to establish an international control mechanism and agrees that the Cambodian resistance groups will not receive foreign assistance once the Vietnamese troops are pulled out from Cambodia.

Reporting on the meeting, Director General of the Political Department M.R. Thep Thewakun added that the Thai prime minister also noted that the United States should play a key role in bringing back independence to Cambodia. He quoted Chatchai as saying that the time has come to establish peace in Cambodia and Sihanouk should be confident that Thailand will continue to support him as leader of Cambodia. Thailand wants to see progress and development in Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Sitthi went on to say that China wants to see the four Cambodian factions reach a national reconciliation and establish a four-party coalition government with Prince Sihanouk as leader. China said it cannot accept the Hun Sen regime as leader of the Cambodian government because it is Vietnam's puppet. China stressed that it is impossible for China to talk with the Hun Sen regime because Hun Sen is not independent and is unable to speak for himself.

Foreign Minister Sitthi added that if, after the establishment of a four-party interim government and the holding of an election, Sihanouk himself is not elected, he would accept the reduced status for himself and his forces. Sihanouk only wants the general elections to be fair and honest. Asked by reporters what would happen if things did not turn out the way Sihanouk expected, Sitthi said he believed there would be no change. He added that Sihanouk will visit Thailand on 28 April.

Our correspondent also reports that Zhao Ziyang hosted a reception in honor of Gen Chatchai and party the same evening.

Sihanouk To Visit Thailand in April
BK2303075189 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
17 Mar 88 pp 1, 20

[text] "Uncle Chatchai" has visited the land of the dragon where he further discussed the Cambodian issue while Prince Norodom Sihanouk stepped into the kitchen to cook the meal and accepted an invitation to come to Thailand in late April this year before going on to the roundtable meeting in Paris to propose the dissolution of all the Cambodian factions prior to the setting up of the national reconciliation government to replace them. In the meantime, the Chinese leaders have reiterated their support for Thailand and have also promised to persuade the Soviet Union to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Yesterday was the third day of General Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to China. In the morning, the prime minister laid a wreath at the Memorial of Heroes at the Tienanmen Square. The prime minister then paid homage to the remains of the late Chairman Mao Zedong in his mausoleum. Then Gen Chatchai Chunhawan held consultations with Wang Zhen, Chinese vice president, at the Great Hall of the People. During the meeting, Mr Wang Zhen greeted the prime minister by saying that he had not seen the prime minister for 2 years and that the prime minister is still healthy and strong. In return, Gen Chatchai commended the vice president on his health. He also invited the vice president to visit Thailand.

The prime minister then attended a luncheon which was hosted in his honor by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the three Cambodian factions. The luncheon was held at the Daoyutai Building No 15 (the state guesthouse), the residence of Prince Sihanouk in Beijing. Speaking to reporters prior to the luncheon, Prince Sihanouk disclosed that he will fly to Bangkok around 26 April. As to whether or not he will participate in an unofficial meeting on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, the leader of the three Cambodian factions said he does not know when the next meeting, the so-called JIM 3, will be held. He added, however, that a roundtable meeting on Cambodia will be held in Paris in June, with the participation of all four Cambodian factions.

The luncheon began when Gen Chatchai arrived. The food served at the luncheon was cooked by the honorable cook—Prince Norodom Sihanouk himself.

In the afternoon, Gen Chatchai went out to play a historic round of golf with Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, at the (Sunyi) golf course near Beijing. This was the first time that the Chinese leader had played golf with a state guest.

In the evening the prime minister and his delegation attended a banquet hosted by Mr Zhao Ziyang.

Results of Trip Reported

BK2303112189 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
18 Mar 89 p 24

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and his delegation returned from their visit to the PRC, arriving at Don Muang Airport at 2130 on 17 Mar. They were met at the airport by a large number of welcomers. On the occasion, the Airport Authority of Thailand invited the prime minister to open an air passenger bridge. After that, Gen Chatchai told a news conference about the results of his visit to the PRC. He said that the visit had achieved success in various aspects. He met with six Chinese leaders and Prince Norodom Sihanouk during the visit. There were discussions on international issues—especially on ASEAN—the Cambodian problem, bilateral relations between Thailand and China, the forming of the Asia-Pacific grouping, and the Mekong River Development Project.

Before leaving China, General Chatchai called on Deng Xiaoping, an important leader of the PRC, in the morning. This was the fourth meeting between the two leaders. Deng Xiaoping asked about Khunying Bunruan, who was not present at the meeting, saying that he had listened to her very beautiful songs. Deng Xiaoping stressed that China has relations with all ASEAN countries, but has the closest relations with Thailand. He said that China had been helping Vietnam, but that in return, Vietnam chose to mistreat China. He also asked Thailand to put pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Regarding his forthcoming meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev, Deng Xiaoping said that he would discuss with him the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

During the afternoon, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Thailand Friendship Association held a party in honor of Gen Chatchai. Chinese Premier Li Peng attended the party. In his speech, Li Peng said that both sides had discussed various issues in depth and width, especially the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Li Peng also said that relations between Thailand and China would develop further.

The correspondent reported that Thai and Chinese songs were played at the party. Gen Chatchai requested a Thai song and a Chinese song. The correspondent also reported that Khunying Bunruan had kissed Li Peng on his cheeks, which made him blush. The atmosphere of the party was entertaining and many toasts were proposed.

Before leaving for Thailand, Gen Chatchai told a news conference that his visit to China had achieved the expected results. He had met with six important Chinese leaders during the trip, and the visit had helped further

strengthen Thai-Chinese relations. Concerning the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, Gen Chatchai said that this issue has to be tackled by the world superpowers because Thailand does not have enough influence. Thailand is the greatest sufferer of the Cambodian problem. Gen Chatchai said that he did not feel tired during the visit and that it was just like a vacation. The weather was very good and the golf course was beautiful.

Newspapers Comment on Chatchai's China Trip

View of Relationship With PRC

BK1403015789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Mar 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Sino-Thai Relationship Without Grassroots Ties"]

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's four-day official visit to Beijing beginning today will be another significant milestone in the Sino-Thai relationship.

He was deputy foreign minister in the last Thanom administration in 1973 when Thailand began to seriously explore ways to end its conflict and confrontation with China. And he was foreign minister when the then Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot visited Beijing to establish diplomatic relations with China in mid-1975.

Now Gen Chatchai is visiting Beijing in his capacity as prime minister as well as president of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association. Moreover, he also has the distinction of being a second-generation ethnic Chinese who became Thai premier; his grandfather is Chinese whose tomb is in Swatow.

Gen Chatchai's visit to Beijing comes at a good time because Sino-Thai relationship is heading toward a crossroads. One question being raised in different circles here is whether the close friendly ties between the two countries will continue after the end of the conflict in Kampuchea?

Convergence of security interests brought Thailand and China together to oppose the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. The security cooperation represented an assurance—psychologically, at least—to Thailand that China would not stand idle should Vietnam attack Thailand.

The security cooperation also resulted in an end to all Chinese direct support to the Thai communists and in generous military aid to Thailand although there has never been any formal military cooperation agreement between the two countries. Now there are talks about setting factories in Thailand to produce Chinese arms for local use as well as export to third countries. A Chinese war reserve stockpile is also possible, although its utility may not be as high as it was initially perceived to be now that the conflict in Kampuchea will soon come to an end.

After the end of the Kampuchean conflict, will China continue to be generous with Thailand like the way it has been in recent years? As far as arms are concerned, China may want to sell instead of giving them away. After all, arms exports are becoming a major source of foreign currencies to China. The Thai military will have to adjust itself accordingly because it cannot expect to get Chinese weapons at "friendship prices" indefinitely.

Government-to-government trade, too, has been highly politicized in the past because the Chinese want to strengthen relations with the Thais and to allay the Thai fear of China. Sometimes China bought raw sugar and other Thai agricultural exports that it didn't really need. This too may not continue indefinitely. However, in the wake of the growing need for foodstuff in China, Thailand's agricultural exports to China will still have a good future if Thailand improves its agricultural productivity.

Trade competition between exporters of the two countries over markets in third countries is one potential source of conflict. Thailand and China are directly competing for markets for their textile and other light manufactured products. Again, Thailand will have to prepare to face relentless competition from China in the near future, especially after it takes over Hong Kong in 1997 and industrialization of Hainan picks up momentum.

At people-to-people level, contacts are still mostly limited to ethnic Chinese in Thailand visiting their relatives in China. The Thai people in general still have, or show, little interest in China. Thai students have virtually unlimited opportunities to learn English, French, German, Japanese, but limited opportunity to learn Chinese. Somehow, some Thai security authorities still associate the Chinese language with the communist threat of the Cold War era.

The Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, meanwhile, is a rich-men's club serving the ethnic Chinese and their Thai colleagues in doing business with China. Promoting Sino-Thai friendship at the grassroots level is still very much a rhetoric rather than a reality after nearly 15 years of full diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Dailies Comment on Visit

BK1703101589

[Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies—MATICHON and BAN MUANG—and the Bangkok Chinese-language daily XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO on 15 and 16 March carry editorials and a article on Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's 14-17 March official to the PRC.

MATICHON's 15 March editorial on page 8, entitled: "The Thai-Chinese Friendship Amidst Differences," says that "the importance of Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to China is in strengthening relations with the PRC and is in response to Premier Li Peng's visit to Bangkok last November." It recalls that relations between Thailand and China have proceeded

well since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1975, when M.R. Khukrit Pramot was the prime minister and Chatchai was the foreign minister. Gen Chatchai assumed the chairmanship of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association after that and has held the position until now.

The editorial says that considering Chatchai's role and relations with China, his visit will strengthen the relationship between the two countries. In fact, says the paper, there are no major problems in Sino-Thai relations. However, there were some criticisms from ASEAN friends that the previous Thai Government had gone too far in the pro-China line. For example, the previous government refused to grant entry to the Dalai Lama, although it was not an official visit and not as a guest of the government or any government agency. The previous Thai Government also had a policy on the Cambodian issue similar to China.

But since Chatchai assumed the premiership, the Thai Government has carried out a more independent policy. Chatchai has announced a policy of opening trade with neighboring countries. The present government has shifted its policy quickly to revive relations with neighboring countries like Vietnam, Laos, and even the Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia. The editorial concludes by saying that "there has been a difference in policy between Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and the Chinese Government over the Cambodian problem and relations with Indochina. We hope that the Thai and Chinese leaders will exchange views on this matter during Gen Chatchai's visit to China and will accept the principle that friendship can exist between two countries that have different attitudes."

BAN MUANG's 16 March editorial on page 2, entitled: "The Result of the China Trip," says that Chatchai's visit to China is very important for Thailand and the prime minister himself, because there will not only be talks on trade and economic relations but also on international political issues, especially the Cambodian problem.

The editorial states that "the Thai people greatly hope that the Thai prime minister during his visit to China will receive China's support for Thailand's peace policy on Cambodian and will get China's assistance for Thailand's mediation in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Prime Minister Chatchai has probably prepared well for talks with the always changing Prince Sihanouk. Chatchai should take into account the interests of the country and the Thai people, because peace in Cambodian has a great effect on the security and prosperity of Thailand."

XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO's 16 March article on page 1, entitled: "Promoting Friendship and Strengthening Cooperation," notes that the prime minister's delegation to China is large. In addition to 23 official representatives, the delegation also includes 80 businessmen, 4 of

the prime minister's advisors, and 31 journalists. Looking at the strong lineup of the delegation, it shows that strengthening bilateral economic cooperation will be one of the major topics to be discussed during the visit.

The editorial says: "Seeking a political solution for the Cambodian issue will also be a main topic of discussions between the leaders of the two countries. Thailand and China share an identical view on the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Both sides have insisted that the Vietnamese must withdraw its troops from Cambodia as soon as possible. After the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, a provisional quadripartite coalition government under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk should be set up to prepare for the general elections in Cambodia, and a UN-sponsored international control mechanism should be sent to supervise the troop withdrawal and the general elections. This Thai and Chinese stand has won support from the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and other ASEAN members."

The editorial concludes by saying that "we believe that after Prime Minister Chatchai's visit to China, the Thai-Chinese friendly relations will enter into a new chapter. Exchanges and bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, sports, and scientific fields will make even faster progress."

Minister Discusses Cooperation With PRC
BK1703150189 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 17 Mar 89

[Text] Thailand is willing to cooperate with China in the development of industries in both countries. Industry Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha confirmed Thailand's readiness during a meeting with visiting Chinese Deputy Minister of Light Industry Xiao Yongding. China, according to Mr Xiao, admires Thailand for its success in persuading foreign businessmen to invest here and in export promotion. He said his visit was aimed at seeking ways to boost bilateral cooperation and the development of small- and medium-sized industries as well as in the promotion of Thai and Chinese industrial exports to the world market. He said that he would also look for possible joint ventures with Thai investors.

Mr Banhan, meanwhile, attributed the country's industrial development success to cooperation between the government and private sectors during the past 8 to 9 years. He confirmed Thailand's willingness to cooperate in industrial development with China. He said, however, that Thailand is a small country and needs to learn from China's experiences as well.

Burma's Complaints About Fishing Deals Noted
BK2303005789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Burma has asked Thailand to help prevent Thai companies allowed to fish in Burmese waters from violating their fishing deals, senior Thai officials said

yesterday. Burmese authorities have charged that Thai trawlers were fishing outside concessioned areas and using small-mesh nets, said Montri Danphaibun secretary to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Montri visited Rangoon early this month to study the problems concerning Thai businesses, especially logging and fishing in Burma. Montri quoted Burmese authorities as saying that Thai trawlers have entered and left Burmese waters without notifying them. Montri, his deputy Prasit Chaiwirattana and 18 businessmen met with Burma's Cooperatives, Livestock and Fisheries Minister Maj-Gen Chit Swe during the visit to Rangoon. Some Thai companies were refused new fishing concessions and Rangoon has asked Thai officials to settle the problems before it can consider allowing more fishing deals with Thai businessmen, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said in a separate interview. Praphat said the three other Thai companies which were granted concessions to fish in Burmese waters are facing "some problems". Praphat said some of the fishing rights have changed hands without the knowledge of Burmese authorities. He added that some of the companies sent an excessive number of trawlers into Burmese waters. The three firms—Mars & Co Company Ltd (40 vessels), Atlantis Corporation Ltd (60 vessels), and Sirichai Fisheries (35 vessels)—pay the Burmese US\$650 per ton of fish caught in Burma. Rangoon has increased fishing concession price to US\$700 for ring-net fishing which Thai businessmen complained consider too high according to Montri, a Social Action MP [member of parliament]. Thai traders preferred to have barter trades with Rangoon because of the big difference between the official and black market values of the kyat currency, he said. Montri said his team also met with Burmese Trade Minister Col David Abel, who has invited Thai Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan to visit Rangoon next month for talks on joint ventures and protection of Thai investment in fishing-related industries in Burma.

Crossing Points for Burmese Logs Approved
BK1303130589 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
13 Mar 89 pp 1, 24

[Excerpts] According to a report from an Interior Ministry source, a committee meeting, chaired by Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan, last week recommended approval for the opening of border crossing points for importing timbers from 13 out of 19 Burmese forests—for the remaining 6, the committee is expected to do so in mid-March. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Police General Praman Adireksan reportedly has approved the move, and a ministerial regulation to the effect will be published in the ROYAL GAZETTE. [passage omitted]

The same source also disclosed that the committee decided that the National Security Council should be charged with taking measures for resolving problems that may arise after the opening of the border crossing points and that the committee will meet only when a major problem arises—not every 2 weeks as before.

A problem in opening the border crossing points is that the Burmese Government wants the border points to be opened exactly opposite the concession forests but the 12 Thai concessionaires have asked for changes of border crossing points. [passage omitted]

Moreover, the companies have also asked for additional checkpoints, thus resulting in delay in considering the opening of border crossing points.

Another problem is that some already agreed border points were opposed by the local people, while other points proposed by the interior ministry were rejected by the committee.

The report also said three more Thai private firms—B & F, Silar, and Mae Sot Thanakit companies—asked for border crossing points as well, but as the interior ministry did not give details as to the locations of the logging concessions and the proposed crossing points, the committee took no action.

Vietnam

Central Committee 6th Plenary Session Opens
BK2303054889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0534 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi, March 23 (AFP)—The Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee opened its sixth plenary session Thursday with an examination of the domestic economy and the situation in Cambodia on the agenda, an informed Vietnamese source said.

The Central Committee will review economic conditions in the two years since reforms to the economy were passed at the ruling party's sixth congress, which included an appeal for foreign and domestic private capital, the source said.

The plenum was preceded from Monday by a meeting of the party's Politbureau and certain Central Committee members to take a preliminary look at the agenda, sources said.

As in the past, the plenum's opening was not confirmed by official sources.

Sources said the current plenum will see the promotion of several Central Committee members to the Politbureau, the party's supreme authority which now has 13 members.

"We must choose younger and more experienced people," a Vietnamese official said. He said it was time to choose decision makers on the basis of competence and not for political reasons.

The average age of the members of the political office is 71 and the average for the Central Committee is 61, the official said.

The Central Committee will also decide on a Politbureau proposal to convene a national party conference by the end of the year.

The plenum will look at the situation in Cambodia based on a report by Nguyen Co Thach, the foreign minister and a member of the Politbureau, the informed Vietnamese source said. According to diplomatic sources, Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Sen made a short visit to Hanoi on Sunday to ask Vietnam to withdraw troops stationed in his country by the end of this year. Hanoi has repeatedly stated its intention to remove all its forces by September this year if a political solution is found, or by the end of 1990 "at the latest."

"Because of the Cambodian situation, we have been victims of a blockade by the Western nations and their allies in the region which (has prevented us from getting) strong international aid to solve the economic crisis we are currently undergoing," a Vietnamese official said.

Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in December 1978 to expel the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge, which is blamed for the killing of tens of thousands of people during its rule.

Former Refugees' Misery in Hong Kong Noted
BK2103093389 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] As a result of its humanitarianism on March 2, 1989 the Vietnamese Government allowed 75 Vietnamese who illegally fled to Hong Kong to be reunited with their families.

On this occasion, a correspondent of the Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN had contacted with each individual and came to know about their life during their stay in Hong Kong's refugee camp.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Thuan said: Her family led a not very difficult life in Hanoi. With the desire to have a better life, she left on June 10, 1988 without informing her husband and children. After 17 days on the sea, she arrived in Hong Kong on June 27. Those 17 days were miserable with a constant threat of death hanging over their heads. In Hong Kong the refugees were herded into camps where their life and dignity were trampled underfoot. The refugees were transferred from one camp to another. Wherever they were, the returnees were regarded as prisoners without freedom and justice.

Another returnee, Mr Nguyen Huu Thanh, a native of Quang Ninh Province said: He had lost his youthful days due to his mistake. He had exchanged it for bitterness and had to betray his parents and fatherland.

Almost all the newly repatriated refugees pointed to their suffering during the days of living abroad. Their health was declining seriously. Many of the female returnees ranging in age from 15 to 40 have got syphilis. A

15-year-old girl has also contracted this disease. Health checks show that one-third of men from 3 years to 68 years got skin diseases. There is one case of serious anemia.

The plight of Vietnamese refugees is very miserable due to their own long journey and due to the instigation by hostile forces against Vietnam. There remain thousands of Vietnamese people in Hong Kong who have to daily undergo the same suffering in the refugee camp.

President Aquino Welcomes SRV Foreign Policy
BK2203160889 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT
22 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22—Philippine President Corazon Aquino yesterday welcomed Vietnam's foreign policy based on the respect for other countries' independence and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs so as to achieve peace and stability in the region.

During her reception of Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Manh Tu who presented her credentials, the president said that the Philippines shared the above-mentioned views of Vietnam and was convinced that those policies would direct the two people's efforts to the economic development. She also stressed that the recent Vietnam visit of Filipino Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, the signing of bilateral aviation cooperation document as well as agreements on annual political consultations between Vietnam and the Philippines were manifestations of the close friendship between the two countries.

Party Sends Greetings on Lao Party Anniversary
BK2103152689 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
21 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its greetings to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] on its 34th founding anniversary.

The message of greetings praises the glorious successes achieved by the Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP, particularly the promising achievements in the process of renovation in the country over the past two years.

"The great achievements of the Lao revolution have helped promote the position and strength of the three countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of all nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and the world over," say the message.

It expresses the Vietnamese party's firm conviction that the fraternal Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, will gain still greater successes in building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Laos.

The message notes that the "special solidarity and friendship between the two parties are the firm foundation of the all-sided cooperation, equality and mutual respect for independence and sovereignty between the two countries." It also notes that the fruits of revolution in each country on the Indochinese Peninsula have always been an "important factor in accelerating the forming of a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia."

Daily Marks Anniversary

BK2203041589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] In an editorial marking the 34th founding anniversary of the LPRP, NHAN DAN today carries an editorial under the title: A glorious, Victorious Stage for the LPRP. The editorial says:

The founding of the LPRP 34 years ago was an event of great importance in the Lao people's political life. Under the party's vanguard banner, the Lao people of all strata have constantly closed ranks and fought shoulder to shoulder with the people of the other fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula to surmount all difficulties and ordeals, thus continuously scoring achievements.

In the new revolutionary stage, with the aim safeguarding their country and building socialism under the LPRP's leadership, the Lao people of all nationalities have again developed their revolutionary offensive spirit to score many great successes.

After highlighting the achievements recorded by the Lao people over the past 34 years under the LPRP's leadership, the editorial continues:

The LPDR's foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, and peace has been vividly manifested in the international arena. With goodwill and a high sense of responsibility, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, together with Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], has persistently put forth many initiatives and proposals aimed at peacefully solving the Cambodian issue for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Laos' seven-point proposal on establishing a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia has evoked a resounding echo. While strengthening its close ties with Vietnam, the PRK, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, Laos has also obtained assistance from various international organizations, improved relations and stepped up cooperation with neighboring

countries, and expanded relations with other countries in the world. These efforts have contributed to speeding up the trend of dialogue with the aim of solving existing problems in the region.

Marking this glorious, historic anniversary of the Lao people, we are very proud to note that for the past several decades, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the LPRP—offsprings of the Indochinese Communist Party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh—have always stood shoulder to shoulder and shared the same combat trench in the struggle for peace, freedom, and socialism in each country.

Vivid realities in past years eloquently affirm that the relations of militant solidarity and overall cooperation between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have developed advantageously with every passing day and have become the invincible strength of our three countries.

Under the leadership of the LPRP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the fraternal Lao people will certainly be able to score many still greater achievements in their struggle to build a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Laos.

SRV Army Units in Cambodia Hold Conference
BK2303031289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] The remaining Vietnamese volunteer army units that are still performing international duty in fraternal Cambodia recently held a conference to exchange their experiences in helping their friends. Reports by T-88, T-5, M-49, T-3 and H-20 units have asserted that if high results in helping friends are to be achieved, party echelons, commanders and all cadres and combatants must firmly grasp the three strategic goals of the Cambodian revolution and the policies and guidelines of their friends, thoroughly understand the enemy plots and schemes in each specific area, and must truly build firm confidence in the friendly armed forces and people.

Besides helping friends mop up the remnant enemy troops and wipe out the Pol Pot forces' supply corridors, utmost attention must be paid to the duty of comprehensively assisting friends so that they can mature rapidly and comprehensively and be sufficiently strong to firmly defend their revolutionary gains. The experiences in organizing a unified command headed by our friends, in controlling the enemy by using several different forces and in maintaining close coordination among the Vietnamese volunteer troops, the friendly armed forces, and the public security forces and dependents of T-88 regiment have brought about high efficiency.

The conference also confirmed that until September 1989, all the units should concentrate on leadership to further enhance the quality of helping our friends

progress to a higher level so that after the total withdrawal home of Vietnamese volunteer troops, the friendly armed forces and people will be strong enough to firmly defend the revolutionary gains achieved by Cambodia. To this end, all units have launched a movement to emulate the T-88 regiment in close connection with a motivation drive conducted in each respective unit.

First Vietnamese-Thai Joint Restaurant Opens
BK2103154489 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21—The Tourism Company of Dong Nai, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, and the Letraco Limited Corporation of Thailand have opened a joint restaurant, the first of its kind, named Sawasdee in the provincial town of Bien Hoa.

The floating restaurant can accommodate 260 guests with Thai indoor decoration. It can serve up to 65 dishes prepared by Vietnamese and Thai chefs.

Its initial capital amounts to 100,000 (one hundred thousand) U.S. dollars. Its director is a Thai.

Leaders Greet Hungary's 70th 'Soviet Day'
BK2203155989 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22—Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a message of greetings to their Hungarian counterparts on the occasion of the 70th Soviet Day of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The message, jointly signed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to Grosz Karoly, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] Central Committee; Straub F. Bruno, president of the Presidential Council; Nemeth Miklos, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Szuros Matyas, president of the National Assembly.

It says:

"The founding of the Soviet power in 1919 was a glorious victory of the Hungarian working class in the revolutionary struggle and at the same time an important event in the history of Hungary and the international workers' movement.

"Bringing into full play their tradition of staunch revolutionary struggle, the Hungarian people have, under the leadership of the H.S.W.P.—the vanguard of the working class, overcome many trials, recording great achievements in their cause of socialist construction and defense.

"The Vietnamese people rejoice at those successes and sincerely wish the fraternal Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Socialist Workers' Party, many new achievements in consolidating their revolutionary gains and building socialism.

"May the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples further consolidation and development in the interest of the two peoples, peace, and socialism."

Angolan Party Delegation Visits 6-18 March
*BK2103155189 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
21 Mar 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21—A delegation of the Angolan Political and Ideological Education Commission of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-PT) led by Candido Almeida, head of the commission, paid a working visit to Vietnam from March 6-18.

It had working sessions with representatives of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the national daily NHAN DAN, THE COMMUNIST REVIEW, and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, visited Ho Chi Minh City, Long An, the Nguyen Van Cu Party School, and a number of cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

It was received by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee.

Do Muoi Sends Support for Antiapartheid Campaign
*BK2003153789 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 20—Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message of greetings to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, President of the U.N. Antiapartheid Special Committee Joseph N. Garba and President of the African National Congress (ANC) Oliver Jumbo on the International Day of Struggle Against Racial Discrimination (March 21).

The message reaffirms the unqualified support of the Vietnamese people and Government for the just struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress aimed at abolishing Apartheid, the roots of aggression and instability in the region. "We absolutely support the programme of actions for 1989 of the U.N. Antiapartheid Special Committee," the message adds.

The message urges the Pretoria administration to release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all the other patriots of South Africa under detention, and to cancel the ban on antiapartheid organizations.

Czechoslovak Discusses Food Shortages

*AU2203210689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21
Mar 89 p 7*

[Article by correspondent Pavel Kryl: "Lives Will Not Be Threatened; Measures To Ward Off Food Shortages in Some Vietnamese Provinces"]

[Text] Hanoi—Some foreign mass media have recently reported that famine could occur in some Vietnamese provinces in the next few weeks.

In connection with this, our Hanoi correspondent requested Comrade Hun Tho, deputy chief editor of the newspaper NHAN DAN, who reports on agricultural issues, to give his opinion on the above mentioned problem. In Vietnam last year there was a good rice crop, 19,164,000 tonnes, that is about 1 million tonnes more than in 1987. Not only the relatively good weather but also new forms of management played their part in this.

However, some provinces were hit by a typhoon and enormous floods. There was also a poor crop in the Provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, and Long Son. On the whole, for each inhabitant of the SRV this is an average of up to 300 kg of rice per annum (surrounding states have considerably more); in the south of the country, for example, the average is 500 kg, however, in some regions of Vietnam it is no more than 30 kg of rice. In this situation the period between two harvests becomes critical, this is in April and in August. At this time, 10 percent of the population is chronically under supplied with food, this shortage is concentrated in particular regions and causes serious problems.

It is necessary to organize aid for perhaps 1 million people. However, last year's critical situation should not be repeated as we have managed to create sufficient reserves. At the moment a government commission is assessing the exact situation in the afflicted provinces. After the floods had receded agricultural workers were provided free of charge with 5,000 tonnes of fertilizer and with around 15,000 tonnes of rice from provincial stores on credit.

Radio Reviews Progress in Agriculture

*BK1803154189 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 16 Mar 89*

[Feature: "Our Talk of the Week"]

[Text] In 2 years implementing the resolution of the sixth national party congress, fundamental progress has been made in agriculture, especially in the production of food and short-term industrial crops for export.

A national conference on agriculture held early this March noted that abnormal weather and pests led to severe food shortages for tens of thousands of people in

the Red River Delta. However, in general, the food output has been on the increase, with 19 million tons in 1988 and an expected 20 million tons this year.

Among 40 provinces throughout the country, four provinces—Ha Nam Ninh, Cuu Long, An Giang, and Hau Giang—produced a million tons of rice more than planned. To meet the minimum demand for food is the primary target of the northern and central provinces. Meanwhile, to produce food for trading is encouraged in the Mekong River Delta.

Rice is not only staple food but also a commodity and export item. In the past 2 years, a series of state open economic policies have had a good effect on agricultural production.

Now we turn to the 10th resolution of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee on agriculture. Under this resolution, arable land has been giving to cooperative farmers on a contractual system and all economic sectors have been encouraged to become involved in farm work.

Since this resolution came into force, farmers have become more confident in the government. Their income has been doubled or increased by a half compared with the past, under the old mechanism of management. With better investment and working methods, production has gone up for society and led to better income. That is why Thai Binh Province and other localities have followed the direction of taking the farmers' families even nearer to production units for development of agricultural economy.

With farmers of all economic sectors becoming involved in farm production, farm produce has been increasing. In 1980, coffee was planted on 22,000 hectares and yielded 7,000 tons. Last year, the area under coffee was enlarged six times and its output increased five times. About 70 percent of this area belongs to private farmers and their families.

Farmers in the Mekong River Delta province of An Giang put in money investment equal to 150 percent of that of the state to improve the irrigation system in the province, bringing 10,000 hectares of waste land into production. Peasants', people's, and state's joint efforts in this province have become an example to other localities.

Speaking at the national conference of the agricultural service, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet noted that it is now high time to take further new measures and to eliminate subsidies in agriculture aimed at settling food shortages and providing enough for consumption and export.

Next year, we have to promote the production of tea, coffee, rubber, groundnuts, and sesame to meet export value of 200 million convertible rubles. This constitutes a precondition for the import and export of Vietnam's agricultural produce in 1990 and the years to come.

Agriculture, Food Industry Sector Reviews Tasks
BK2003140089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] In An Giang Province during 14-16 March, representatives of the agricultural sector of 40 provinces, municipalities, and special zones throughout the country attended a conference to review the agricultural and food industry sector's implementation of the Sixth CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress resolution. During the past 2 years the agricultural sector has made great efforts to overcome numerous difficulties and engage in many tasks. Many localities have creatively applied new work systems, especially the new product contract system, while effectively resolving acute issues in the rural areas such as land conflicts in southern provinces and investment in agriculture which include water conservancy, comprehensive agro-forestry-fishery development, and organization of production guidances.

The sector has scored encouraging achievements, minimized some losses in the production of 1987, and fulfilled the 1988 plan norm of 19 million tonnes of grain.

In the spirit of accelerating renovation, during the 1989-90 period, the entire sector will concentrate efforts on satisfactorily carrying out the following five key tasks:

1. Concentrate efforts on achieving a triumphant fulfillment of the agricultural and food industry production plan norms, produce 20-22 million tonnes of grain, carry out import-export of grain, gradually set up integrated production areas planting specialized crops and raising livestock, ensure sufficient material for processing industry, and rapidly increase the productivity and value of export agricultural products.
2. Vigorously shift to the commodity production system to obtain high economic and social results, strengthen planning and development of agriculture in compliance with the environment of each locality, design key programs and investment projects, and prepare conditions for competing potentials in investment and cooperation with foreign countries, thereby helping agriculture and food industry develop rapidly.
3. Continue to firmly grasp, apply, and concretize the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution no 10 on renovating economic management in agriculture, propose the state to promptly promulgate uniform regulations on management mechanism and appropriate economic policies, vigorously develop all potentials of various economic components, release all production forces, create conditions for all economic components in

localities to develop their strength, and consolidate and develop the state-run and collective economy in compliance with the development of the production force.

4. Gradually strengthen material and technical bases, promote scientific research, quickly apply scientific and technological innovations to production, and make science and technology a real, direct production force.

5. Strengthen further the combined development between agriculture and industry, especially processing industry; expand occupations and rural industry, create more jobs to increase income of laborers, encourage all people to achieve material well-being, reduce the number of poor people in the rural area, and create conditions for gradual building of a new rural life.

Update on 10-Day Rice Crop Production

BK2103063689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Summary] "As of 15 March, the entire country has transplanted winter-spring rice on more than 1.9 million hectares, 9 percent above the plan norm." At present, northern localities are concentrating efforts on tending the rice crop.

"The appearance of pests and diseases has not been critical, but rice blast is affecting susceptible rice strains such as Nong Nghiep 8, C-37, TN-10, and C-14 in different areas totaling about 5,000 hectares in Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien.

"In the southern provinces, the harvest has been completed on 30 percent of the winter-spring rice acreage. According to an initial estimate, the winter-spring rice plantings in the Mekong Delta are giving a fair yield. Meanwhile, the yield is poor in the central coastal plain where only some 2,000 hectares have been harvested."

In the past 10 days, many localities have been concentrating on planting vegetables and subsidiary food crops. "To date, some 550,000 hectares have been put under crops nationwide, accounting for 48.5 percent of the target."

Meanwhile, production of winter-spring industrial crops has been lagging, with various types of crops such as jute, peanuts, and rush showing a sharp decline due to inappropriate prices. Also, many organs and commodity branches have not yet signed contracts with production establishments, causing planters to worry about product marketing.

In the next 10 days the weather may become warmer, and it may rain a little. All localities are urged to continue tending the winter-spring rice, monitor the appearance of pests and diseases, and get ready to

prevent the occurrence of drought during the winter-spring crop season. The southern provinces should quicken the harvest of the ripened winter-spring rice and prepare seeds and fertilizer for planting the summer-fall and 10th-month crops.

Decision Issued on Sale of Rice to Armed Forces

BK2203060089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] In light of the Ministry of National Defense's proposal on supplying grain to the armed forces, on 17 March 1989 the Council of Ministers chairman issued Decision No 410-NN on the sale of grain to the armed forces as follows:

The central General Grain Supply Corporation and the grain supply companies in provinces, cities, and special zones under direct central jurisdiction continue to supply grain to the armed forces according to Council of Ministers Decision No 163-CP dated 26 May 1988.

The central General Grain Supply Corporation has provided sufficient reserve and combat rice for 1988 to the Ministry of National Defense. The Finance Ministry and the people's committees of provinces, cities, and special zones are responsible for closely guiding the collection of adequate agricultural taxes and for delivering adequate tax rice—earmarked to supply the armed forces at levels stipulated each year by the State Planning Commission—to the grain supply sector; and for receiving and securing sufficient grain for the armed forces in accordance with Decision No 55-CP dated 4 March 1989.

The Finance Ministry allocates funds to the central General Grain Supply Corporation and local grain supply companies which receive and supply rice to the armed forces. The unified price of rice sold to the armed forces nationwide is 500 dong a kilo. Rice purchases must be paid for by check or bank transfer. Wherever local rice costs less than 500 dong a kilo, the grain supply companies involved must return the difference to the central budget so that the Finance Ministry can compensate for those localities where rice prices above 500 dong a kilo.

Army and police officers and national defense workers are issued coupons to buy rice for their families and must pay cash like local cadres, workers and civil employees. Discharged soldiers issued grain coupons by the Ministry of National Defense can buy rice from grain supply shops and outlets authorized to sell rice to the armed forces and must pay cash at the price of 500 dong a kilo. If coupons issued in 1988 are still valid, owners can use them to buy rice at 50 dong cash per kilo. The finance ministry will pay the difference of 450 dong per kilo to the grain supply sector.

Vo Van Kiet Discusses Employment for Youth
BK2103150789 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
20 Feb 89 pp 3,4

[Article by Vo Van Kiet: "The Issue of Employment and Assault Youth's Participation in Economic Construction"]

[Text] One of our country's most important goals, as far as the economy and society are concerned, is to put as much labor as possible to production in order to create plentiful wealth for society. At present, as we all know, many youths of working age are still unemployed; and added to their number every year are tens of thousands of students who do not meet the conditions for continuing their education. Even youths who have graduated from schools or vocational courses have to wait for job placement. This situation has become one of our country's most pressing problems; it affects not only the future of the young, but more importantly, also the development and future of the nation.

For many years now our party and state have considered tackling unemployment as an important issue for discussion at conferences; but in spite of great efforts, not much has been resolved. Has this limited result been due to the fact that the ways to approach and solve the problem, instead of being free from the old thinking, were developed within the framework of the management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies? Our state is for the people. Yet, due to its incorrect thinking and work style, the state has gone about tackling the problem all by itself, achieved limited results, and been subjected to criticism at times. In other words, the state has gone about resolving unemployment all by itself without deeply realizing that this is a problem of the people and it must first of all be solved by the people; and that the livelihood and employment of youths must be decided, in no small measure and chiefly, by youths themselves. Thus, for a long time we created for a large number of youths a way of thinking, living, and working arranged by the state through the mechanization of total subsidization.

With the old thinking and under the old mechanism, many youths considered a job with the state organization as the firmest guarantee for their livelihood and the state-run economy's organizational forms as superior. Private and family-based economies, when they made some headway, were branded a legacy of capitalism and as unsocialist. Even the collectivized economy, which had long been recognized as part of the socialist sector, was considered semisocialist and a "stepchild," hence its lack of political and social equality with the state-run economy. Prescribed policies have reflected this discrimination, from the distinction between "round and ellipsoidal seals" and priority treatment in the issuance of credits, supplies, and energy to consideration of biographical data for school and hospital admission, and so forth. It is certain that the majority of our youths did not wish to live and work in such a way, the old mechanism

forced them to try every means, legitimate and illegitimate, to join the state organization and work at a state organ or state-run economic establishment. State organs have thus become increasingly overstaffed; personnel abound while there is not much work to do; in spite of the large number of personnel, work efficiency is poor and has even deteriorated.

Our party's sixth congress has set forth a new and correct way of thinking and outlook. At least during the process of the transition to socialism, which will last a very long time, the existence of a multicomponent economy is a historic necessity. It is necessary to develop the commodity economy by bringing into full play the aggregate strength of this multicomponent economy. In this way, we can exploit and fully develop the nation's potentials of which the most important ingredient is the resourcefulness of the people and youths.

These concepts can be recognized as an extremely important breakthrough in our party's economic thinking aimed at releasing all production forces and combining our national strength with the world community's strength. The implementation of this new policy will open bright prospects because it motivates the entire people, youths included; develops trades and occupations; increases the volume of material and cultural products; creates plentiful wealth for society; checks growing inflation; eliminates backwardness and poverty; gradually improves the livelihood; and leads our country out of its current difficult situation.

In 1988, implementing the party congress resolution and other party Central Committee resolutions, and using experience, the Council of Ministers promulgated a series of regulations aimed at encouraging the development of nonstate economic components in agriculture, forestry, fishery, industrial and handicraft production, construction, and transportation and circulation of goods. With these guidelines and policies now being implemented, economic activities throughout the country are picking up the pace in many fruitful forms and methods. In the near future the state will continue to supplement, perfect, and promulgate more new policies, including the policy on domestic investment, so that these policies can bear positive effects with every passing day, bring better results, and assert the correctness and consistency of the party's strategic guidelines, and not the reverse.

Obviously, the state must pay adequate attention to creating more jobs for laborers. However, the state does not have to take charge of everything as under the past subsidy-based system, but must uphold its sense of responsibility in social management by determining production, circulation, and service orientations and relying on policies to draw laborers' attention to various branches and trades or to the regions that need exploitation and development. These policies involve land management and utilization, investment and credit, labor-hiring forms and contracts, marketing, taxation,

and so forth. All economic organizations, laborers, and families must go by these policies to decide on their own future. Youths, in general, and assault youths in particular, must take the initiative in seeking suitable employment for themselves. This is both the responsibility and legitimate right of laborers and youths. In other words, this is the mechanism with which to create favorable conditions for laborers to truly become masters of themselves and of their labor.

To draw as much labor as possible to production in order to create plentiful wealth for society—our loftiest aim at present—we must see to it that our organization forms include all economic components, with priority given to vigorously developing the nonstate sector in the immediate future. The nonstate sector is one that involves a large number of laborers and possesses many latent potentials, and one that is ready to bring its strength into play. What we should be afraid of at present is not the growth of the family-based and individual economies, but stagnation in production and circulation, a slump in the development process, a small or slow increase in social product as compared to population growth, and prolonged difficulties in the people's livelihood.

We are only afraid that our people and youths are unemployed or are not allowed to undertake jobs that could help accelerate economic development. We are absolutely not afraid of the fact that our people and youths enrich themselves legitimately and legally with their labor. The main objective of the party's and the state's promulgated policies on stimulating nonstate economic components is to create practical conditions for all workers to generate jobs for themselves, which is tantamount to creating sources of investment in economic development. They can themselves select the proper forms of expanding production and business that are beneficial to the country, their families, and themselves. For only a year now many families have spent dozens of ounces—some even hundreds of ounces—of gold to do business. This is a new characteristic of the situation, which demonstrates that once a policy is correct, it will quickly enter life to create strength to liberate our extremely huge potentials. Social wealth and state budget contributions will certainly increase, just as our people usually say: "Rich people make the country strong."

Ever since its founding in the Viet Bac Resistance War Zone at Uncle Ho's command in 1950, our country's assault youth group has gone through a long process of production and combat. Assault youths have undergone different historic stages of development and acquired credit for their glorious traditions. Realities show that the establishment of an assault youth group is a form of rallying and organizing youths on the economic front, and also a venue for training and fostering a contingent of young management cadres to meet the requirements of the new management mechanism now in the making. Assault youths must continue doing their best to carry out renovation and discover and create new things for the sake of our country's prosperity and the younger

generation's bright future. Assault youths must bring into full play their capability and intelligence to support the country's renovative undertaking and contribute to implementing very important, strategic state policies such as those on using a multicomponent economic structure, developing a commodity economy, shifting economic activities to business accountability, and so forth. Contributions to the implementation of these policies must be made not in the regular sense but with the substance of assault youths—that is, constant renovation and creativeness—so as to produce high socioeconomic efficiency. Real competition is needed among assault youth units as well as between them and other economic units in areas of productivity, quality, and efficiency. Competition is an important driving force because it helps promote development. Economic units that depend only on state subsidies and perform poorly must declare bankruptcy.

The assault youth group is a socioeconomic organization and an economic unit; but it is not merely concerned with creating employment. It is, in reality, a force for economic construction and development that can mobilize potentials to meet the major economic targets of the country and the state plan. In the past, when dealing with the assault youth group's scope of activities, one only spoke of "rock cutting and road construction" or "virgin land reclamation and the establishment of new economic zones." However, nowadays the scope in which assault youths can bring their talents into play is very large, as it covers all socioeconomic areas, the production and circulation of goods, and services both at home and abroad. Assault youths not only perform simple production and construction tasks, but it is very necessary that they should also be fully capable of handling products and projects requiring high technology. They should turn out not only products designed to satisfy domestic demand but also large quantities of highly valuable goods for export, and so on. The assault youths of Quang Nam-Danang have gained good experiences in carrying out diverse business activities ranging from production to construction, as well as services both at home and abroad, including tourist service. Therefore, the Youth Union must use the assault youth group as the key factor for carrying out economic construction. Likewise, the assault youth group must serve as the key venue for attracting youths to the different economic sectors.

Assault youths must be very diverse in their organization. They may be organized into fixed units for either long-term businesses or temporary operations; and they should integrate with youths who are not members of the assault youth group and the various economic components. Membership in the assault youth group should not necessarily be limited to any length of time. It is necessary to apply the "three categories of troops" principle to the assault youth group—regular force, local forces, and mobile forces operating in all parts of the country, be it the lowlands, the mountainous regions the coastal areas, and so forth. Assault youth units may be set up to serve as satellites of

state-run enterprises, as has been done at the Song Boi State Farm and the Mao Khe Coal Mine, with their members being children of state-run enterprise workers.

With the way of thinking in line with the renovation spirit, it is totally unnecessary to organize each assault youth unit like a state economic unit. To absorb the youth force and optimally use all the youth assets, it is necessary to apply the structure of multieconomic elements—state, collective, family, and individual—to the organization of the assault youth force for economic building. By stressing the collective economic form, it is not merely because our state does not have many funds for investment but mainly because the collective form can attract large numbers of youths to voluntarily join the force, bring into play the strength of youth, spare the force of some constraints by the rules of a "state unit", and be more flexible in production, business, joint ventures, integration, call for shareholders, pooling capital, and so on. This method of organization also creates an appropriate environment for youths to bring their initiative into play to accomplish autonomy and constant renewal and creativity; and to apply many working forms and methods on different scales and to carry out joint ventures and integration under several forms without having to totally adhere or be linked to any available formula. Each person and family will conduct production and business on his own in connection with the assault youth organizations through various integration forms for each separate short-term or long-range project and job. This is also in line with the development law of production relations in our country at present, and is aimed at optimally mobilizing all sources of labor, monetary capital, and technical assets to turn out much wealth for society.

The year 1989 has been established as a year in which our country's economic activities must shift to cost accounting business, and subsidies must be eliminated. More than anyone else, assault youth units in charge of economic building must thoroughly understand the principle of cost accounting business in all fields of operation and must take the end results as the goals of their struggle. Assault youth units must be independent units in production and business, must creatively apply the Council of Ministers Decision No 217 and other promulgated policies, and must resolutely engage in the new management mechanism of all areas of production, circulation, and service. More detailed research must be conducted later on. Each province and city will probably appoint an organization as head of the economic building assault youth force (equivalent to a corporation or joint enterprise). Meanwhile, primary assault youth units are autonomous accounting units.

Cost accounting business must be linked to scientific application because this is the vital path to increased productivity, quality, and efficiency. To meet the requirement of bringing technical progress to bear in the process of expanding production, youths badly need professional training and study. We encourage all forms

of vocational schools and classes in production and we should open many civilian-run vocational schools and training courses without being restricted only to state schools. Youths must learn a skill thoroughly, and study, at the same time, a few secondary professions. Those who are going abroad for labor cooperation should also be comprehensively prepared so that upon returning home they also have skills of their own which permit them to easily engage in the economic activities of the country. Assault youths should constantly improve their knowledge to raise their technical and managerial abilities. At the same time, large numbers of youths with some scientific and technical knowledge should join and work in assault youth units.

To satisfactorily implement these points, it is important to apply the mechanisms and policies that the state has institutionalized into law. Through the implementation of Decision No 216 on assault youths issued by the Council of Ministers in November 1987, we have gained many new experiences for amendment and revision.

As an economic organization for youths, the assault youth force must be placed under the organizational system and direction of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and must operate in accordance with the policies enforced by the party and state. These policies will need continuous amendment and revision especially in dealing with the use of various economic components in all socioeconomic domains. This organization, however, must be sponsored and controlled in terms of state management by the people's committees at all levels.

The people's committee of a locality must include all economic activities of assault youths in the socioeconomic plans of that locality. As a special organization with operational contents that are different from those of other economic units of various economic components, the assault youth force, in addition to performing economic work, is also entrusted with the task of shaping and training a new type of man. Therefore, it is necessary to have policies that are applicable solely to assault youths. However, it should be pointed out that all policies toward assault youths—from investment, joint venture, and profit distribution and collection to credit and insurance—must thoroughly reflect the principle of business accountability and no subsidies. Instead of relying on the state, assault youth units should operate chiefly with funds created by their own labor, and from bank loans, capital pooling, share calling, joint business and integration at home and abroad, and so forth. Assistance, not subsidies, by the state, especially during the initial period, in the forms of capital and supplies is very necessary; but most importantly, flexible policies and warm support are needed to create conditions for assault youths to do business most satisfactorily under the new mechanism.

Today's young are reaching maturity at a time when the country is faced with a new opportunity for development as well as with a crucial question; whether to stay

stationary—which means to retrogress—and continue suffering from poverty while many other countries in the region and the rest of the world are advancing at a fast pace, or whether to seize this opportunity to push forward with the abundant potentials of the country and the intelligence of the people, especially our youths, so as to link our country's economy with that of the world. There is only one answer: We must definitely seize the new opportunity, bring all capabilities into play, and push forward steadily.

We are convinced that assault youths throughout the country will surely continue to prove themselves worthy of being an assault spearhead on the forefront of economic construction and will score even greater achievements while looking forward to the year 1990 when we will grandly celebrate the birth centenary of Uncle Ho, the founder of our assault youth group.

State Council Announces New Tax Rate

*BK2003085389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 17 Mar 89*

[Text] The Council of State has promulgated an ordinance on revising and amending the regulations on industrial, trade, and commodity taxes. These changes are aimed at encouraging the production and circulation of goods necessary to our people's economic and cultural life.

The ordinance reclassifies a number of necessities such as cooking oil, vermicelli, shrimp paste, paper of all kinds, tung oil, castor oil from the category subjected to 10-20 percent commodity tax to the category of business tax fixed at 3-5 percent. The tax rates of some staples such as molasses and sugar are reduced from 25 to 10 percent; coffee and black pepper from 40 to 30 percent; and dried tea from 30 to 20 percent. The tax rates for some items of which consumption is not encouraged such as liquors processed from grain will be increased to 60 percent from the current 40-percent level; votive papers from 50 to 70 percent; firecrackers from 50 to 60 percent.

The ordinance reaffirms the principle that goods-producing establishments that have paid commodity tax shall be exempt from business tax. Tax on commodities shall be paid only once between their production and their sale. Industrial goods for export shall be exempt from commodity tax. Agricultural goods and marine products on which domestic commodity tax has been paid shall have their tax refunded when they are exported.

The current business tax rates are also readjusted and reduced to be consistent with the present economic activities. In the production, construction, and transportation sectors, the old tax rates of 3, 4, and 5 percent are now reduced to 1, 3, and 5 [figures as heard] percent respectively. In the trade sector, the old tax rates of 4, 6, 8, and 10 percent are now readjusted to 2, 4, 6, and 8 percent. In the service sector, the old tax rates of 5, 7, and 9 percent are now lowered to 3, 5, and 8 percent. In the food catering service, the old tax rates of 6, 8, and 10

percent are now reduced to 4, 6, 8, and 10 percent [figures as heard]. The minimum tax rates are reduced to 4 percent for family-run food-and-drink shops catering to the masses.

Concerning business income tax, any household with a monthly income of 30,000 dong or less will be tax exempt. Those households engaged in production and business activities liable to manpower tax, they shall be allowed to deduct from their gross income the amount paid to their workers computed in accordance with the average social wage scales before determining their taxable income. Regarding the tax levied on single business operations, a business income tax shall be collected for each business operation together with personal income tax. This tax shall be collected only once at the place where goods are dispatched or where they are received. The old tax rates applied for single business operation of 5, 7, 10, 12, and 15 percent are readjusted to 4, 6, 8, and 10 percent [figures as heard].

Regulation on Industrial Properties Published

*BK1603060189 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
15 Feb 89 p 3*

[Regulation on Protection of Industrial Property Rights promulgated by SRV Council of State Chairmn Vo Chi Cong on 28 January]

[Text] In order to guarantee the rights and lawful interests of organizations and individuals in industrial property activities and encourage creative activities and effective application of scientific-technological advances, thereby contributing to the country's socioeconomic development and to the expansion of economic and scientific-technological relations with foreign countries, and

By virtue of Articles 72 and 100 of the Constitution of the SRV,

This regulation defines the protection of industrial property rights in Vietnam.

Chapter I

General

Article 1: Recognition of and Protection for Industrial Property Rights.

1. The state recognizes and protects the industrial property rights of state organizations, collectives and private persons having the status of legal entities (hereafter referred to as organizations), and individuals, including the right to own invention patents, utility solutions, industrial designs, and trade marks, and the right to use names of merchandise showing their place of origin. The state protects the rights of the authors of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs.

2. The state pays attention to and encourages the creation and broad application of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs.

Article 2. Principle of Equality in the Protection of Industrial Property Rights.

The state observes the principle of equality in protecting industrial property rights without discrimination of economic components.

Article 3. Protection of Industrial Property Rights of Foreign Organizations and Individuals.

Industrial property rights of foreign organizations and individuals are also protected under this regulation in conformity with international conventions to which Vietnam is party or with the principle of reciprocity.

Article 4. Industrial Properties Protected by the State.

1. Inventions which are new technical solutions with regard to the world's technological knowhow, which are of a creative character, and which can be applied in the socioeconomic areas.

2. Utility solutions which are new technical solutions with regard to Vietnam's technical knowhow and which can be realistically applied under current economic and technical conditions.

3. Industrial designs which are the external appearances of products as represented by lines, shape, colors, or a combination of these factors; and which are new as far as the world is concerned and can be used as models for the manufacture of industrial or handicraft products.

4. Trade marks which are labels used to differentiate products and services of the same type offered by different production and business establishments. Trade marks may be words, pictures, or a combination of these factors in one or more colors.

5. Names of merchandise showing their place of origin which are the geographical name of a country or a locality where such merchandise come from, providing that this merchandise possesses special characteristics and qualities derived from the unique and superior geographical conditions thereof, including the natural or human factor or a combination of the two.

6. Industrial properties which contradict social interests, public order, the principle of humanitarianism, and socialist ethics are not protected.

Article 5. State Control Over Industrial Property Activities.

1. The Council of Ministers exercises general control and promulgates policies for promoting and developing industrial property activities.

2. The State Science and Technology Commission organizes and guides implementation of state policies toward industrial property activities.

3. The Department of Inventions subordinate to the State Science and Technology Commission (hereafter referred to as the Department of Inventions) is the state organ in charge of controlling industrial property activities, carrying out procedures for recognizing industrial property rights, and coordinating with social organizations and creative associations in developing industrial property activities.

4. Ministries, state commissions, other organs of the Council of Ministers, and people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and of equivalent administrative units are responsible for promoting industrial property activities in their areas under their jurisdiction and for ensuring the implementation of state policies toward organizations and individuals engaging in these activities.

Article 6. Responsibility of Grass-Roots Units in Promoting Industrial Property Activities.

Production, business, service, and scientific-technological research units have the responsibility to create every favorable condition for the laboring people to make, experiment with, and perfect their inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs; and to effect measures for ensuring that industrial properties are promptly protected and effectively applied and that the rights and lawful interests of their authors are guaranteed.

Article 7. Role of Social Organizations.

The Vietnam Federation of Labor Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, creative associations, and other social organizations have the right to undertake or coordinate with state management organs and grass-roots units in undertaking measures aimed at supporting the creation and application of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs and at protecting the rights and lawful interests of their authors; and to control the implementation of legal stipulations and policies designed to encourage the development of industrial property activities.

Article 8. Concepts Used in the Regulation.

1. Owners of industrial property patents are organizations or individuals to whom such patents are issued or ownership over industrial properties is transferred.

2. Authors of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs are those who create those inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs with their own creative labor.

Coauthors of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs are those who jointly contribute creative labor to creating those inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs.

3. Official inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs are inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs created by their authors in the course of carrying out tasks assigned by state organs and state-run or collectivized economic units, or when such inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs are created with funds and equipment invested by said organs and units.

Chapter II Industrial Property Rights

Article 9. Rights of Patent Owners.

1. With regard to inventions, utility solutions, industrial designs, and product trade marks, patent owners have ownership over the patented properties.

Patent owners have the exclusive right to use industrial properties and transfer ownership or the right to usage to other organizations and individuals.

2. With regard to names of merchandise showing the place of origin, patent owners have the right to use them beginning from the date of issuance of the patents, but they are not permitted to transfer the right to usage to other organizations and individuals.

3. Patent owners are entitled to ask the court to hold a hearing on violations of their industrial property rights.

Article 10. Transfer of ownership or right to use industrial properties.

Transfer of ownership or right to use industrial properties must be carried out under a written contract registered at the Department of Inventions in compliance with the Law on Industrial Property Transfer.

Article 11. Use of protected industrial properties.

1. The following activities are regarded as using inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs: the manufacture, use, import, advertisement, and circulation of copyrighted products, utility solutions, and protected industrial designs, as well as the application of various copyrighted methods and utility solutions.

2. The following activities are regarded as using trade marks and the name of merchandise that shows the place of origin: affixing trade marks; having the name of merchandise showing the place of origin affixed to a product, on its package, or on correspondence with the purpose of marking or indicating the origin of products; and advertising trade marks or the name of a merchandise that shows the place of its origin.

Article 12. Violation of the Rights of Patent Owners.

1. The following actions are regarded as violating the rights of patent owners:

a. Committing any acts described in Articles 9 and 11 of this regulation without permission from patent owners;

b. Using a logo or a brand name which is so similar to that of a patented product to the point that it may cause confusion to consumers and damage to a patent owner.

2. The following acts are not regarded as violating the rights of patent owners:

a. Using industrial properties for noncommercial purposes;

b. Circulating and using those products already introduced to the market by a patent owner, by a person who possesses the right to first use, or by a person to whom the right to usage has been transferred.

c. Using protected industrial properties on various foreign-owned means of transportation which are transiting Vietnam or are temporarily in Vietnamese territory if the use of these properties are for maintenance purposes.

Article 13: The Obligations of Patent Owners.

Patent owners have the following obligations:

1. Using or transferring the right to the use of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs in Vietnamese territory in line with requirements for national socioeconomic development.

2. Paying fees for the maintenance of the validity of a patent and paying royalty for the author as stipulated by the Council of Ministers.

Article 14. Circumstances Where the Transfer of the Right To Use Industrial Properties Is Mandatory.

1. Under the following circumstances, the head of the State Science and Technology Commission is authorized to issue permits for use of industrial properties to an organization or an individual who needs it:

a. If, after a deadline set by the Council of Ministers expires, a patent owner still does not use his or her invention or utility solution or fails to attain the use rate required for socioeconomic development without legitimate reason; and in case when the State Science and Technology Commission receives a request for usage from an organization or an individual who wishes to use an invention but fails to reach an agreement with the patent owner over the transfer of the usage right.

b. When an organization or an individual applying for the use of an invention or a utility solution for support of another invention or utility solution but failing to reach an agreement with the patent owner over the transfer of the usage right.

c. When the head of the State Science and Technology Commission deems it necessary to use an invention, a utility solution, or an industrial design to meet national defense and security requirements as well as to meet those requirements for disease prevention and treatment among the people and other pressing demands of society.

2. In those circumstances cited in points a, b, and c in item 1 of this article, those organizations or individuals awarded a usage permit must pay the patent owner an appropriate amount of money on the basis of benefits gained. Failing to reach an agreement on payment, the organization or individual holding a usage permit may bring the matter to court.

Article 15. Prime Users' Rights

If, before the date set for requests for protection of industrial property rights, as specified in Article 19 of this regulation, an organization or individual has already used or prepared adequate arrangements for use of inventions, utility solutions, or industrial designs independently with requestors, then said organization or individual may—even though patents have been issued—continue these arrangements but cannot increase the amounts nor expand the scope of application and may not transfer the right of use to others.

Article 16. Rights and Duties of Licensees of Rights to Property and Rights To Use Industrial Properties.

1. Licensees of rights over industrial properties have the same rights and duties as those of patent owners effective the day the transfer is registered with the inventions department.

2. Licensees of rights to use industrial properties have the right to propose to the patent owners to request the court to consider and adjudicate violations causing losses to

them. If 3 months after the proposal is made the patent owners do not act upon it, the licensee to the rights of use may themselves request the court to adjudicate.

Article 17. Authors' Rights

1. Authors of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs must affix their full names on patents and other publicized scientific-technological documents.

Authors of inventions, utility solutions and industrial designs and services are required to inform agencies and units of the results of their inventions likely to be patented.

2. Authors of inventions, utility solutions and industrial designs may receive royalties and register complaints of infringement on their authorship.

Patent owners are responsible for determining royalties for authors and for payment of royalties to authors on the basis of profits made from applying these inventions, utility solutions and industrial designs.

The Council of Ministers determines the minimum royalty for authors.

Chapter III

Procedures for Recognizing Industrial Property Rights

Article 18. Right to lodge a request for protection of industrial properties.

1. The right to lodge a request for protection of inventions, utility solutions and industrial designs belongs to authors or their legal heirs.

2. With respect to inventions, utility solutions and industrial service designs, the right to lodge a request for protection belongs to agencies and units stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 8 of this regulation. If agencies and units do not lodge a request for protection within two months after receiving notification from authors, the right to do so will belong to authors.

3. With respect to those inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs resulting from implementing scientific and technical research and operation contracts, the right to lodge a request for protection belongs to the work assignment party if no agreement on such a right is contained in the contracts.

4. Regarding those inventions, utility solutions and industrial designs created in primary units implementing labor contracts, the right to lodge a request for protection belongs to these units if no agreement on such a right is mentioned in the labor contracts.

5. With respect to trade marks, the right to lodge a request for protection belongs to the organizations and individuals who legally operate production and business.

6. As regards the names of merchandise that uses the place origin, the right to lodge requests for protection belongs to those organizations and individuals who legally operate production and business in localities with special factors stipulated in Paragraph 5, Article 4 of this regulation.

7. The right to lodge requests for protection of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs may be transferred to other organizations and individuals through written documents.

Article 19. Prerogatives Accorded to An application for Industrial Property Protection.

1. Prerogatives accorded to an application for industrial property protection shall be determined by the date of priority—the date on which the application arrives at the Department of Inventions—or by those international conventions participated by Vietnam.

2. In case when an applicant for property protection wishes to be entitled to prerogatives as provided for in those international conventions participated in by Vietnam, he or she must indicate this in his or her application and must be responsible for justifying his or her request for these prerogatives.

Article 20. Procedures for Filing an Application for Industrial Property Protection.

1. An application for industrial property protection must consist of necessary documents stipulated by an authoritative state organ and must be lodged with the Department of Inventions.

The Department of Inventions has the right to ask the applicant to modify or supplement his or her application for property protection.

2. An organization or an individual may ask for industrial property protection directly or may do this through an industrial property agent.

An organization or an individual who does not permanently reside, maintain an office, or establish a representative agency in Vietnam but who wishes to ask for industrial property protection in Vietnam must do this through an industrial property agent.

Article 21. Industrial Property Agent.

1. An industrial property agent is an organization or an individual whose business is authorized by an authoritative state organ and who must register himself at the Department of Inventions.

2. An industrial property agent may offer his or her representational services in securing industrial property protection as well as other services having to do with industrial properties.

Article 22. Consideration of applications for industrial property protection, the issue of patents, and the making public of protected industrial properties.

The Department of Inventions is responsible for considering the applications for property protection, granting patents, and making public of protected properties in accordance with procedures set by the Council of Ministers.

Article 23. Patents and Their Validity.

1. A patent confirms the industrial property rights of the patent owner or the rights of the author of an invention, utility solution, or industrial design.

2. Forms and the validity of a patent is stipulated below:
a. An invention patent is a certificate of monopoly on the use of an invention which is valid for 15 years, effective from the date of receipt of this prerogative by the patent owner.

b. A utility solution patent is a certificate of monopoly on a utility solution which is valid for 6 years, effective from the date of receipt of this prerogative.

c. An industrial design patent is a certificate for an industrial design which is valid for 5 years, effective from the date of receipt of this prerogative.

d. A trade mark patent is a certificate of registration of a product label which is validity for 10 years, effective from the date of receipt of this prerogative.

e. A patent for the name of merchandise showing the place of origin is a certificate of registration of the name of merchandise showing the place of origin which becomes valid since the date of signature and its validity is indefinite.

3. At the request of patent owners, the Department of Inventions may extend their certificate of industrial design's validity twice, with each extension lasting 5 years. It may also extend a trade mark patent's validity several times, with each extension lasting 10 years.

Article 24. Circumstances Under Which a Patent May Become Invalid Before Its Expiration Date.

1. Under the following circumstances, a patent may become invalid before its expiration date:

a. The patent owner files an application with the Department of Inventions, renouncing his or her protection right.

b. An invention or utility solution certificate of monopoly owner refuses to pay the fees on schedule to maintain the validity of his or her certificate.

c. A person holding a certificate of registration of a trade mark or of the name of merchandise showing the place of origin ceases to run his or her production or business.

d. A person holding a certificate of trade mark registration does not use or allow another person to use it under his or her license within a period of 5 years from the date of receipt of the certificate.

e. Factors creating the specifications of merchandise showing their place of origin no longer exist or the merchandise produced by a person holding a certificate of registration of names of merchandise showing their place of origin no longer meet the required specifications or qualities.

2. If a patent becomes invalid before its expiration date, its invalidity shall be recorded in the registry and published in the industrial property rights gazette.

Article 25. Modification or Nullification of Patents.

The modification or partial or complete nullification of a patent shall be specified by Article 28 of this regulation.

Article 26. Secret Inventions and Secret Utility Solutions.

1. Inventions and utility solutions involving national defense and national security and considered to be national secrets by authoritative state organs shall be referred to as secret inventions and secret utility solutions.

2. Authors, patent owners, and individuals in charge of production, delivery, consideration for patent application, usage, and transfer of ownership or right to use these secret inventions and secret utility solutions shall be responsible for safeguarding these secret inventions and secret utility solutions in accordance with the regulations governing the protection of national secrets.

Article 27. Protection for Industrial Property Rights in Foreign Countries.

Unless otherwise specified by international conventions to which Vietnam is a party, inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs created in Vietnam, as well as trade marks and names showing places of origin in Vietnam, are all entitled for protection in foreign countries provided that applications for their protection have already been submitted to the organs concerned in Vietnam.

Chapter IV

Settlement of Complaints and Conflicts and Action Against Violations

Article 28. Complaints and Settlement of Complaints.

1. Applicants for protection of industrial property rights may file complaints about decisions concerning reception of, consideration for, or rejection of applications for patents.

Organizations and individuals with valid patents may file complaints about the issuance of patents to applicants for industrial property rights who fail to meet the requirements specified in items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Article 4 of this regulation.

The Department of Inventions director is duty bound to settle complaints specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of item 1 of this article. If a person filing the complaint does not agree with the decision of the director of the Department of Inventions, then he/she may file a complaint with the head of the State Science and Technology Commission. The final decision shall rest with the head of the State Science and Technology Commission.

2. All organizations and private persons may file complaints about the issuance of patents to parties that do not qualify for request for protection of industrial property rights under Article 18 of this regulation, or about the doubtful authorship of patents.

The Department of Inventions director is duty bound to settle the complaints specified in paragraph 1 of this item. If they fail to agree with the director's decision, within 3 months from the date they are notified of this decision, the parties involved may request the court to adjudicate. Once he/she has been notified of the court's decision, the Department of Inventions director shall complete the procedures for maintaining, modifying, or nullifying the patent validity in accordance with the court's decision.

3. In case they fail to agree on royalties, authors of inventions, utility solutions, and industrial designs, as well as their legal inheritors they may request the court to adjudicate.

4. The Council of Ministers shall determine the time limits for settling complaints by means of administrative measures specified under items 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 29. Adjudicative Power of the Court.

People's courts of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and of equivalent administrative units constitute the level of adjudication for the first instance according to the procedures for civil litigations over the disputes and violations mentioned in Item 3, Article 9; Item 2, Article 14; and Item 3, Article 28 of this regulation.

In cases where one or both of the litigants are foreign organizations or individuals, the dispute shall be settled by the People's Court of Hanoi Municipality or Ho Chi Minh City as requested by the filer of the suit.

Article 30. Settlement of Disputes Related to Contracts on the Transfer of the Rights to Ownership and Usage Over Industrial Properties.

1. Disputes related to contracts on the transfer of the rights to ownership and usage over industrial properties shall be settled in accordance with the procedures for litigation involving disputes over civil or economic contracts as prescribed by the law.

2. Disputes related to contracts on the transfer of the rights to ownership and usage over industrial properties, to which one or both parties are foreign organizations or individuals, shall be settled by an arbitration body or another adjudicative organ as mutually agreed upon.

Article 31. Sanctions Against Violations.

Persons who violate the rights of patent owners and authors, who illegally use product trade marks and names of merchandise showing the place of origin in a way detrimental to the consumers, who violate the obligation to register product trade marks, who cause the disclosure of secrets of inventions and utility solutions, and who infringe on the stipulations concerning the protection of industrial property rights in foreign countries or other stipulations of this regulation may, depending on the gravity of their action, be subjected to disciplinary measures and administrative sanctions, or be prosecuted under the penal code.

Chapter V

Final Clauses

Article 32. Promotion of Innovative Activities Aimed at Improving Technology and Rationalizing Production.

The state encourages innovative activities aimed at improving technology and rationalizing production (briefly called innovations) and protects the interests of authors.

Grass-roots units are responsible for creating favorable conditions for the laboring people to engage in innovative activities, arranging for the recognition of innovations, and paying royalties to authors as determined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 33. The Council of Ministers shall define in detail the implementation of this regulation.

The Supreme People's Court shall provide guidance in the settlement of disputes over the protection of industrial property rights.

Hanoi, 28 January 1989

On behalf of the SRV Council of State

Signed: Chairman Vo Chi Cong

Production, Service Associations Set Up

BK1803142989 Hanoi Domestic Service
in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Mar 89

[Text] Many localities throughout the country have stepped up implementation of Resolution No 16 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Directive No 234 of the Council of Ministers.

The Central Association of Interbranch Small Industrial-Handicraft Cooperatives has presented to the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers a plan to dissolve all associations of interbranch small industrial-handicraft cooperatives from central to local levels, and to change operations along the line of their new functions and responsibilities.

In Vinh Phu, Binh Tri Thien, and Hau Giang Provinces, the small industrial-handicraft sector held conferences of its key cadres to seek an understanding of the spirit of Resolution No 16 and to exchange experience in arranging for the associations of interbranch small industrial-handicraft cooperatives at all levels to operate under a new mechanism.

Based on the specific conditions in their localities, many provinces and cities have established models of disparate and nonobligatory association of nonstate industrial production and services. The Central Association of Interbranch Small Industrial-Handicraft Cooperatives has provided well-defined guidance for implementation by the local associations on the basis of studying plans for switching their operations to the new direction—the model and organizational and operational systems of the association of nonstate industrial production and services.

The people's committees of Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Vinh Phu, and Phu Khanh Provinces, Ho Chi Minh City, and Hanoi have decided to establish associations of nonstate industrial production and services. These organizations are now operating under the form of a partnership corporation engaged in economic work. Meanwhile, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Dong Nai, and Quang Ninh Provinces, and Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone are urgently preparing for the establishment of these associations.

Many localities are now in the process of acquiring experience in organizational and operational work of this new economic model concerning management, production, servicing, the supply of raw and other materials, the marketing of products, the application of advanced science, credit, export and import, and the accumulation of capital and shares. They are also preparing to evaluate the initial results of the renovation of policies and management mechanism among production establishments belonging to all nonstate economic components throughout the country.

Petrochemical Complex, Zone Under Construction
*BK2003154189 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
20 Mar 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 20 (OANA-ECOVNA)—This year, Vietnam is expected to pump about one million tons of crude oil from its oil wells in the southern continental shelf.

Besides the Bach Ho oil field off the coast of Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, the second oil field at Dai Hung will become operational soon. In preparation for the coming oil, an oil processing zone, named Oil Industrial Complex, which can process three million tons annually, has started construction in Phu My, 30 km northwest of Vung Tau, while a petro-chemical complex is taking shape in Thanh Tuy Ha, 50 km southeast of Ho Chi Minh City.

Construction was in full swing at the site of the future complex. General Director Tran Dinh Ngo said that crude oil tapped from Bach Ho and Dai Hung oil wells will be primarily processed at Phu My on the coast nearest to the oil rig. Part of the oil will be transported to Thi Vai Harbour for export, the rest will be processed into petrol, kerosene, diesel and fuel oil and other products at Thanh Tuy Ha.

The designers of the complex also take into consideration measures to prevent pollution.

People's Police Department Holds Conference
*BK1503093589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 14 Mar 89*

[Text] To implement the resolution adopted by the 44th National Public Security Conference, the General Department of People's Police of the Ministry of Interior recently held a conference of people's police cadres to study the regulation on people's police and discuss measures to strengthen people's police forces' activities in 1989.

After 3 days of lively and intense discussions the participants unanimously agreed that this year the entire service will resolutely and actively prevent and combat all kinds of crimes to preserve public order and security. It will work in close coordination with all other services and mass organizations in motivating the masses to

participate in the movement to maintain public order and observe traffic regulations, thereby contributing to restoring social discipline. The people's police forces will also be reorganized and deployed in such a way as to suit the new situation.

On this occasion, the General Department of People's Police decided to launch a movement to emulate the heroic deeds of the late police officers Nguyen Thanh Tan and Trieu Van Phong. The content of the emulation movement will be based on the main tasks set forth by the people's police cadre conference.

Central Population Census Committee Reviews Work
*BK2203120489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] The Central Steering Committee for General Population Census met last week to review and report to the Council of Ministers the preparations already made for the general population census. At the same time, the committee urged party committee and administrative echelons at all levels to provide even more intensive guidance over what remains to be done. To date, virtually all provinces, municipalities, and special zones have finished preparing schemas and census forms, as well as professional training for census cadres at districts, cities, and wards. Many localities have provided guidance to census cadres at villages and subwards. However, plan norms set for this task have been achieved rather slowly. From now until 15 April the general population census must be treated as an urgent and key task of the nation as stressed in the Council of Ministers' directive. Since the remaining time is short, we must urgently carry out the following tasks:

- Quickly complete training courses for and provide guidance to all census cadres, make a general inspection of various populated areas, register census forms, and provide guidance for completing census work according to schedule.
- During the census period steering committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones must make daily work reports to the Central Steering Committee. From now until 25 March they should promptly inform the Central Steering Committee of difficulties so that these problems can be resolved.

Journalists Association President Dies
*BK1903143989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 19 Mar 89*

[Text] The Vietnam Journalists Association, the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN, the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee, and the bereaved family announce with deep sorrow that:

Comrade Hong Chuong, also known by his real name as Tran Hong Chuong, born on 1 May 1921, native of Trieu Son village, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province,

Vietnam Journalists Association president, former TAP CHI CONG SAN chief editor, VFF Central Committee member, Level-2 professor, and recipient of the Independence Order, First Class; Military Victory Order, Third Class; Resistance Order, Second Class; Anti-U.S. Resistance for National Salvation Order, First Class; Fucik Order; and 40-year party membership emblem passed away at 1715 [1015 GMT] on 18 March at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Hospital at age 88 of serious illness in spite of the dedicated care and treatment by various professors and doctors.

His remains are lying at rest at the Press Center, No 12 Ly Dao Thanh Street, Hanoi. A ceremony to pay last respects to the deceased will begin at 0830 [0130 GMT] on Wednesday, 22 March 1989. The memorial and funeral services will begin at 1330 on the same day. The burial service will be at the Mai Dich Cemetery.

Leaders Attend Funeral

BK2203142889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Summary] The Vietnam Journalists' Association, the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee [VFFCC] organized a grand funeral service for Comrade Hong

Chuong today, 22 March, at the Vietnam Press Center in Hanoi. Attending the service were more than 160 delegations representing various organs, mass societies, departments, sectors, local chapters of the journalists' association, and foreign press organizations.

"Coming to pay their last homage to Comrade Hong Chuong were Comrades Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau; Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Control Department; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders.

"Comrades Vo Chi Cong and Do Muoi, Comrade Truong Chinh's family and office, and Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap's family sent wreaths."

On behalf of the Vietnam Journalists' Association; the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN; and the VFFCC, Comrade Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and editor in chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN, delivered an oration praising Comrade Hong Chuong's life-long contributions to the revolutionary cause as a staunch communist combatant, a highly experienced journalist, and a noted literary critic.

Australia

Cairns Group Threatens To Quit Trade Talks

BK2303053189 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0300 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Australia and its trading allies have threatened to walk out of the current round of international trade negotiations unless satisfactory progress is made. The mass walkout threat was made by Australia's foreign affairs and trade minister, Senator Gareth Evans, during talks with senior officials of the European Community in Brussels.

Senator Evans said the EC had not done enough to answer demands for a reduction in trade barriers. He said a new session of the Uruguay round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, known as GATT, due to start next month in Geneva was in danger of failing.

Senator Evans said the Cairns group of 14 nations was not satisfied with efforts to settle a dispute between the European Community and the United States over agricultural trade. He warned that if there was no progress on that, those countries were prepared to abandon the entire set of negotiations.

Radio Australia's European correspondent, (Lee Duffield), says their action would include agreements being made on agriculture and other forms of trade.

Survey Shows Low Exports, Declining Production

BK1303063089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Mar 89

[Text] Australian exports are at their lowest level in 3 years according to the latest survey of manufacturers by the Confederation of Australian Industry. The survey of industrial trends also found manufacturing output is down with industry expecting orders and sales to continue declining. Only investment shows signs of remaining strong in the year ahead.

The confederation's chief executive, Mr (Darrell) George, has warned that the federal government must change its policy direction or Australia's balance of payments results will continue to get worse.

Mr George said the government had to be less reliant on a monetary policy based on high interest rates which have forced up the value of the Australian dollar making exports less competitive and imports more competitive. Instead the government should look to reducing its expenditures and ways to enable industry to cut its production costs.

Fiji

London Court Frees Man in Arms Smuggling Case

BK2103060889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Mar 89

[Text] A court in London has freed a man accused of trying to smuggle a consignment of weapons into Fiji last May. The court found that the motive of the accused, Mohammed Kahan, in trying to send the arms to Fiji was political. This was all that was required under British law for Kahan, a Fiji Indian, to avoid extradition.

Kahan walked out of the court a free man after spending 8 months on remand in a British jail pending the hearing of the extradition proceedings brought by Fiji's interim government.

Outside the court, Kahan, aged 46, said his actions had been aimed at overthrowing the regime set up in Fiji after the two military coups in 1987.

Kahan was alleged to have masterminded the dispatch of a shipment of Czech-made arms to Fiji in April last year. The plot was uncovered when customs officers intercepted a second shipment of weapons in transit in Sydney harbor the following month.

Kahan fled Australia on a false passport and was arrested near London last July.

Papua New Guinea

Troops Called In, Protests Banned After Riot

BK2303034189 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0300 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government has called out the Defense Force following yesterday's riot in Port Moresby. Radio Australia's correspondent, Sean Dorney, says the youth was shot dead by police in a riot that occurred when a Papuan march ran out of control. The march was called by Papuan leaders following the murder of a young man and his pregnant wife in the nearby town of Rigo, allegedly by Highlanders.

Truckloads of Rigo people later drove into the capital to protest, but march organizers lost control and shops were smashed, cars stoned, and at one stage a police column was cornered.

In a bid to halt further violence, the government has imposed a weeklong ban on the sale of alcohol in Port Moresby, called out the army to help police, flown in a riot squad from Lae and put a nationwide ban on demonstrations.

Meanwhile on the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville, police have imposed a curfew around Kieta, Arawa, and the Bougainville copper mine at (Pangola). Troops have arrived to help police restore order following several killings and fights.

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DATE FILMED

24 March 1989

